

Iran warning that oil will stop for actions siding with US

threatened to cut off oil supply to any nation joining in American sanctions against the country. President Carter has sent a request for action to Western governments, but so far Britain is treating it with great reserve. In Tehran the Revolutionary Council said it would clamp down on dissent: anyone blowing up oil pipelines would be executed by firing squad.

Carter move 'open aggression'

Tony Allaway
April 8
Today threatened any nation that joined President Carter's move to impose sanctions against Iran with a warning that it would be regarded as an act of aggression. The Iranian Revolutionary Council said it would clamp down on dissent: anyone blowing up oil pipelines would be executed by firing squad. The Iranian Revolutionary Council said it would clamp down on dissent: anyone blowing up oil pipelines would be executed by firing squad.

strikes and factory closures that have dogged the economy since the revolution, President Bani-Sadr, speaking earlier of growing signs of unrest and disruption in the oil industry, said: "Those who commit sabotage in the oil industry must be decisively punished."

Warning of drastic belt-tightening
How much Iran would be affected by a simple American trade embargo was unclear. Diplomatic sources said Iranian purchases of American goods had fallen to almost nothing since the hostage crisis began in November, and even before Iran had made serious attempts to diversify its trade.

criticizing Mr Carter, also chose to attack President Sadat of Egypt and especially President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Calling for the destruction of these traitor parasites, the ayatollah said President Hussein was digging his own grave by arresting opposition clergy and driving minority Shia Muslims from their homes "as the Mongols did."

The ayatollah called on the Iranian people to overthrow the Baath regime. Reports from the tense frontier with Iraq today, where both armies are said to be on full alert, said Iranian nationalists continued to pour across the border, driven out by Iraqi troops.

Today's official statements showed no concern over these matters. Mr Raza Sahimi, the Economics and Finance Minister, assured the nation that "we have no shortage of foodstuffs and home production is enough for consumption." This raised some diplomatic eyebrows in a country struggling to ensure supplies of meat, chickens and essential foodstuffs.

It apparently dealt with a range of options that the allied governments might take and it was taken to be a formal request for such action. British reserve is implicit in the fact that Foreign Office spokesmen were unable to say what action Britain might consider taking and when. The matter would require consultation with EEC allies.

Britain could survive embargo

as much, but since the revolution, the ayatollahs have been warning that the West as a whole has got used to living without Iranian oil. Only the Japanese, who take about 500,000 barrels a day, are in any sense dependent on Iranian exports.

Iran has reduced its production and raised the price of its oil. The last rise of \$2.50 per barrel (a barrel is 35 gallons) to \$33.50, at the start of this month, made Iranian crude increasingly uncompetitive in a

market that is seeing more oil on offer at cheaper prices. Oil companies prefer, if possible, to obtain long-term contract supplies rather than rely on the day-to-day spot market, but the prices demanded by Iran, which may include a premium above the official price, have become unattractive.



President Sadat and Mr Carter at the White House yesterday.

Sadat talks begin in Washington

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 8
President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who arrived in Washington yesterday, went to the White House this morning for the first of a number of talks with President Carter.

to save the negotiations from total failure. One of the first issues that Mr Sadat will undoubtedly raise is the continued insistence by the Israeli Government that it has the right to install Jewish settlements in occupied territory. It has just authorized settlements near Jericho, and provoked a serious international incident and a serious political crisis in America by its decision last month to permit Jews to settle in Hebron.

The Egyptians have denounced the settlements as contrary to the spirit of the Camp David treaty, if not to its letter, and contrary to the Geneva Conventions. The United States has repeatedly deplored the settlements policy. The powers of the proposed autonomous authority are an even more difficult subject of contention, with the Israelis refusing to countenance anything that might give it the opportunity at some later stage to proclaim itself independent.

The long-term Egyptian goal is a Palestinian state and there is no obvious way of finding a compromise. The dangers of a breakdown of the talks are evident enough, and are in the interests of none of the three parties. Some Egyptians have contemplated the possibility that Egypt might break diplomatic relations with Israel if the talks fail.

That would not mean repudiating the peace treaty, but would none-the-less be a severe setback to Israel's attempts to win acceptance in the Middle East. On the American side, President Carter's political star is fading fast and he needs a new success quickly. The talks between the two presidents will continue for three days and on Thursday Mr Sadat will address the National Press Club here, and answer questions from the press.

Lord Kagan arrested in Paris and held pending proceedings

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 8
Lord Kagan, the head of Kagan Textiles Ltd, of Eland, West Yorkshire, was arrested in Paris today, on an international warrant, issued by a London magistrate.

Lord Kagan, who is 64, is wanted on charges of misappropriating 235 cases of indigo dye in 1977, to the detriment of Kagan Textiles and of falsifying accounts in 1979. He was taken to the public prosecutor's office and sent before a magistrate, M. Castel, who remanded him in custody. The British authorities have 14 days in which to produce the demand for his extradition, under the Franco-British judicial convention. It will be examined by the Court of Appeal to decide whether there are grounds for giving leave to extradite him.

some time ago relating to a charge of alleged theft against Lord Kagan (Arthur Osman writes). Mrs Janet Radford, whose daughter Angela, aged 23, had accompanied Lord Kagan in Israel and Spain as his secretary, said yesterday that she had no knowledge of her daughter's whereabouts. Mrs Radford was housekeeper for four years to Lord Kagan and is now employed as head housekeeper at an Oxford hotel.

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If the answer is in the affirmative, the French Government still has the last word and can refuse extradition. If it is negative, the Government cannot go against the court decision. Lord Kagan has chosen two French lawyers to defend him, Maître Rittard and Maître Karsenty.

official about the arrest and I do not know when Lady Kagan last spoke to her husband. Mrs Janet Radford, whose daughter Angela, aged 23, had accompanied Lord Kagan in Israel and Spain as his secretary, said yesterday that she had no knowledge of her daughter's whereabouts. Mrs Radford was housekeeper for four years to Lord Kagan and is now employed as head housekeeper at an Oxford hotel.

soldiers d Lebanon

Christopher Walker
April 8
A day of negotiations, a day of Christian militancy, a day of Irish soldiers, the day of the United Nations force in Lebanon was set for today. Tension remained high after the military forces fought in more ammunition.

Riots blamed on civil groups

The Police Federation blamed Easter violence at Easter on the under-estimation of law and order by civil rights and other groups. As traders and hoteliers cleared the damage, special police patrols were mounted, but all was quiet in the towns worst affected at the weekend, Scarborough, where 217 arrests were made, and Southend, where 83 youths were charged.



Kelly ribs 'broken in chest massage'

A police constable told the Liverpool inquest on Mr James Kelly that he had used such force during chest massage that he or an ambulance man had broken Mr Kelly's ribs. He thought he had also sprained his wrist.

today's sporadic one Irish soldier was and Israeli radio that the Irish battalion the first time been to arm its bazooka weapons and prepare back if attacked again. It is said that the Irish soldiers of the United Nations force in Lebanon were set for today. Tension remained high after the military forces fought in more ammunition.

'No' to import controls

The Government has firmly rejected a call for greater import controls, made by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC. Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, said it was more important for industry to improve its productivity.

Secret files taken

A terrorist group in France claims to have destroyed computer programmes containing military and security information taken in a raid on the Toulouse office of the Philips electronics group.

Belgian crisis

After intense political negotiations, the chances of saving the Belgian coalition Government remain in the balance. The Government is threatened by a continuing feud between French-speaking and Dutch-speaking communities.

Getty home goes to millionaire

Sutton Place, the sixteenth-century mansion where Mr Paul Getty died in 1976, has been sold to an unnamed overseas property company which is to lease it to another American millionaire, Mr Stanley J. Seeger.

Duke delays his Games decision

The Duke of Edinburgh, in his capacity as president of the International Equestrian Federation, will attend a meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne on April 22.

BL workers ignore strike call as 14 plants restart

By Clifford Webb
Midlands
Industrial Correspondent
Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, has won yet another round in the battle with union militants. All 14 car plants due to return to work yesterday after their Easter holidays ignored strike calls. Of the 22 plants due to return only three expected trouble.

who is pinning the company's recovery hopes on the successful launch of the £275m Mini Metro car, which goes into production there in about seven weeks. About 4,000 men are expected to obey the strike call today. The majority, about 2,500, are TGWU members engaged in Land Rover and Range Rover assembly at Solihull. The remainder are employed at Jaguar, Coventry and Austin Morris, Common Lane, Birmingham.

The latest to defy their shop stewards were 5,000 workers at the big Cowley body plant. They were called to a mass meeting to have a recommendation for an immediate strike. Although all are members of the Transport and General Workers' Union which has led the fight against the company's proposals, the meeting voted by a substantial majority to resume work immediately.

But a management source said last night: "We shall not go in like a bull in a china shop. First we shall get the computer cracking on the back pay due to the men since November 1, plus stage three of the parity payment due to some plants, and the productivity bonuses which 14 of the 36 car plants are already earning and would have been paid but for the protracted negotiations."

TUC seek steel talks with jobs pledge

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
TUC leaders have signified their willingness to discuss with British Steel management a rationalization plan for the steel industry, provided that the corporation gives ground on the timing and extent of job cuts.

more than two-thirds its present size. According to TUC steel committee papers, two EEC commission reports have said that the proposed rundown of more than 50,000 jobs in a matter of months was "astounding and unparalleled elsewhere in Europe."

Confidential policy documents prepared for the forthcoming discussions on plant closures show that the unions are ready to negotiate a "restructuring" of the state enterprise in the wake of the three-month national strike which ended last week.

The document goes on: "The social and industrial consequences for key areas of this country cannot be seen as exclusively a government responsibility, since the steel industry has long and intimate connections with the communities involved, whose livelihoods cannot easily be sustained by alternative employment in the worst employment conditions since the war."

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Keeping Industry and Commerce moving is not child's play



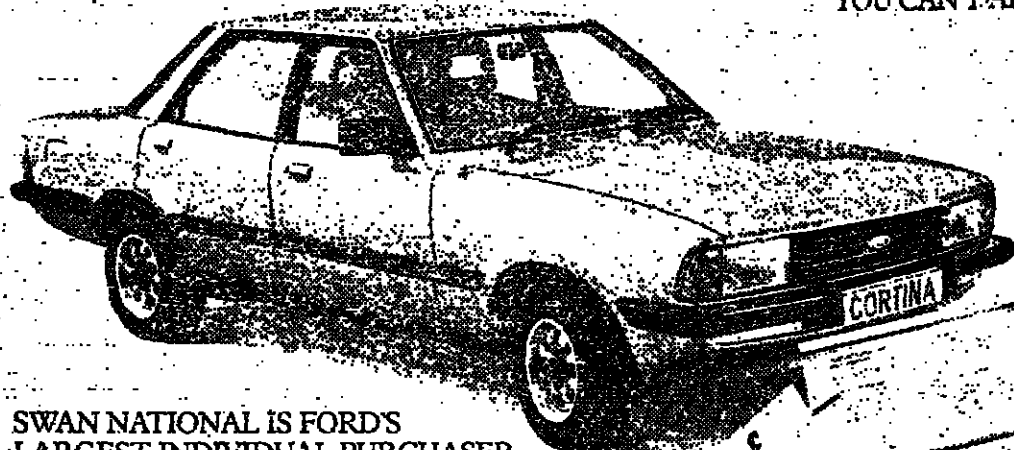
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HOME NEWS

Teachers heckle and jeer minister in protest against the Government's spending cuts

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Blackpool

Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was heckled and booed by left-wing teachers protesting about government spending cuts when he addressed the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers (NUT) in Blackpool yesterday.

After several noisy interruptions, more than a hundred of the 1,800 delegates walked out in the middle of Mr Carlisle's speech, only to return half an hour later to continue their heckling from the back of the Winter Gardens hall.

Mr Peter Kennedy, president of the NUT, told the demonstrators that they were doing little to advance the reputation of the union or of their policies.

Thanking Mr Carlisle at the end of his speech, which lasted for more than an hour instead of the half hour planned, Mr Kennedy told him that most of the delegates would disagree with him on many points, but in a different manner from that chosen by the demonstrators.

In particular, Mr Kennedy said, teachers needed adequate resources if they were to do the job they wanted to do, to im-

prove standards.

The NUT believed that the Government had its spending priorities wrong. "Children get only one school life", he said. "We are very much aware that we cannot let a whole generation go through the maintained system with the cutback in provisions, which were not adequate in the first place."

Later Mr Carlisle said that he regretted the behaviour of those who had walked out. "I only hope their standard of behaviour in the classroom is somewhat better than it was this afternoon."

In his address to the conference Mr Carlisle gave a hint of what all teachers are waiting to hear, the size of the pay award recommended by the Clegg commission on comparability. Its report will be published next week, he said.

In drawing up the rate support grant for 1980-81 the Government had made appropriate allowance for pay increases, including the effect of Clegg awards, he added. But he recognized that "if future inflation and pay increases are to increase much beyond what has been allowed for, this could put an extra squeeze on the (the local authorities') pro-

grammes for 1980-81."

Mr Carlisle said at a press conference afterwards that talk of a pay increase of a half for teachers this year was "totally unrealistic". The combined effect of the teachers' comparability and cost-of-living claims would be to increase salaries by an average of 55 per cent.

The minister made no direct comment in his address on the controversy over the attempt by local authorities to link pay with conditions of service.

There was growing agreement that both the rights and duties of teachers could be defined more clearly with benefit to them, their employers, and the children, he said.

He greatly respected the professionalism of the many teachers he had met; teaching was a profession marked largely by hard work and integrity. He did not believe there was any inherent conflict between a rather more precisely defined system and an individual professional commitment.

On the severe shortage of qualified teachers in certain key subject areas, such as mathematics and the sciences, Mr Carlisle said that he would be

reconstituting the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers, which the last government had wound up. Dr Clifford Butler, FRS, Vice-Chancellor of Loughborough University, would be chairman.

The minister said the Government was trying to establish a "broad agreed pattern within which local education authorities and schools can plan the curriculum for their pupils."

The Government had no intention of prescribing the detailed content of the curriculum and teaching methods. That was for the local authorities and the teachers.

Earlier the delegates had voted overwhelmingly to launch a campaign to challenge "government policies on the control of the curriculum."

The conference rejected by a large majority an amendment proposed by Mr Roy Porter, of Greenwich, which would have recognized "the legitimate interest of the Government, local education authorities and society as a whole in the aims, content, and method of education," while emphasizing "the right of the central role of the teaching profession in the determination of the curriculum."



Barry Sheene demonstrating the latest way of riding on water with a Wetbike on the Thames yesterday.

Government shows no concern for nurses

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

The Royal College of Nursing has attacked the Government's proposals to cut health services, saying that it is a "real concern for the in those who provide the National Health Service."

The document, published yesterday, proposes to cut the 90 area health authorities and to replace them by 150 and 180 district authorities.

The college protests that the document should have been discussed with staff nurses and that it is a "disrespect to their professional status."

The document also proposes to cut the number of nurses from 1974 and changes brought by the Salmon report should not be subject to appeals again.

While the college opposes the abolition of the area health authorities, it does not oppose the plan to create 150 districts.

"There will be approximately 50,000 new posts created as currently the cost of maintaining the service is rising at a rate of 10 per cent a year," it says.

The college does not accept the document's assertion that there are too many administrators in the service. It says that the Royal College of Nursing has found no evidence of a "Salmon restructuring" in the establishment of too many administrators in nursing above the sister level.

The commission has said that the proportion of administrators in the service has fallen over the last 10 years.

The college says it comes the plan to simplify the structure of the service, to reduce the number of health authorities, it hopes that the changes "effected without and with the minimum harm for staff."

The NHS cannot repeat the loss of experienced personnel it suffered as a result of the disruption characterized by the reorganization of the service.

Right to cane essential part of teaching, conference told

From Bert Lodge
The Times Educational Supplement
Harrogate

If teachers are forbidden to use corporal punishment they may abdicate their traditional and legal role of in loco parentis and become mere instructors, a teachers' union leader said yesterday.

At the opening of the annual conference in Harrogate of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, Mr Colin Abraham, incoming president, also condemned teachers who fail to exercise authority, warned the profession that promotion in future would depend on being assessed in the classroom and affirmed teachers' opposition to dinner duties.

He also criticized head teachers who distanced themselves from their staff in industrial disputes and said none should be appointed without training in management and industrial relations.

Recent polls showed that most teachers favoured the retention of corporal punishment, Mr Abraham told the 1,100 delegates, representing 122,000 members.

"Teachers have always accepted the very heavy responsibility of in loco parentis but if authorities intend to remove from teachers a right which is an essential part of their in loco parentis role then all other aspects of that role must also be closely examined," he said.

"Teachers might then decide to act purely as instructors, and future generations will take the consequences for that."

Mr Abraham, who is head of art at the Vincent Thompson High School, Exeter, said: "One of the saddest and most damning aspects of education today is the number of pupils able and willing to work to a high standard but afraid to do so because of threats from other pupils."

Authority and discipline were the teachers' responsibility and not matters to be determined by pupils. Too many teachers shrank from imposing their authority for fear of being thought reactionary or displeasing to the educational hierarchy and its latest thinking.

Mr Abraham criticized the promotion system, where so much depended on "a preparedness to undertake a myriad of out-of-school activities while ensuring the head teacher knows you are doing it."

The classroom teacher should be able to gain advancement solely on the skills for which he or she was originally selected and trained.

But that called for an acceptance by teachers of being assessed in the classroom. "Only then will this profession cease to denude itself of good practitioners by promoting them away from the chalk face."

Since the 1968 agreement, which gave teachers the same right as everybody else to a break at midday, there had been constant pressure, much of it from head teacher unions, to get teachers back on the duty treadmill.

"I do not believe that dinner duty, as it used to be called, is a matter that this association is prepared to renegotiate."

Mr Abraham said that an essential requirement of a head teacher was an understanding of industrial relations.

"The head who seeks to be another arm of the local authority and in time of stress puts himself on the other side of the industrial fence from the staff, will almost certainly have failed to produce that harmonious atmosphere that characterizes the successful school."

He called for compulsory courses in management and industrial relations for all heads and prospective heads.

Delegates to the conference had to cross a picket line of their own headquarters staff, members of the Apex Union, who were drawing attention to a dispute about pay and conditions of service.

Mr Kelly's ribs 'broken' in effort to revive him

From David Nicholson-Lord
Liverpool

Police Constable Robert Evans said yesterday at the inquest into the death of Mr James Kelly, the Liverpool man who died while in police custody, that he sprained his wrist trying to revive Mr Kelly with heart massage.

He said: "I used sufficient force so that eventually either the ambulance man or myself broke his ribs trying to get his heart started again."

PC Evans was one of the two police officers in a panda car who drove on to waste ground and tried to arrest Mr Kelly.

Cross-examined by Mr George Carman, QC, for the Police Federation and four individual officers, PC Evans said that no truncheons or weapons were used to restrain Mr Kelly, who was a "violent, drunken man."

The constable told Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for the Kelly family, that he had always spoken the truth about incidents and had nothing to hide.

He admitted he had hit Mr Kelly at least three times in the stomach and grabbed his testicles to try to get him into the panda car. He denied fracturing Mr Kelly's jaw, bruising his thigh or injuring his forehead.

Mr Gray said Mr Kelly suffered many minor injuries and multiple trauma and asked: "What deliberate violence did you inflict on Mr Kelly?"

PC Evans replied: "None."

He said he punched him three or four times in the stomach when he kicked and lashed out with his feet as they struggled on the ground.

"He was a heavy man and I wanted him to be restrained as quickly as possible," he added.

He never struck Mr Kelly in the face and had no idea who broke his jaw.

PC Evans said he was off work for seven days after his arrest. He said he was exhausted after the struggle with Mr Kelly. He added: "The bruises did not appear until later on that day, but I was in severe discomfort."

He said that he had been kicked all over his head and body but agreed he had not shown the bruises to the casualty doctor at the hospital. He had shown them to his mother-in-law, a hospital ward sister.

Mr Gray asked: "If you had been kicked all over your head and body, why did you not say so to the doctor?"

PC Evans replied: "I told him I had been involved in a fight."

Mr Carman asked: "Have you any guilty feelings about what you did that night?"

The constable replied: "No, sir." He said he regarded every act of violence he used that night as lawful and justified.

Police Constable Frederick Browning, aged 36, the second of the four officers involved in Mr Kelly's arrest, said he drove his police panda car to about a foot away from Mr Kelly, who attempted to push it backwards.

He reached up and let out an animal-type roar, he added.

PC Browning said that PC Evans got out of the car and immediately the constable and Mr Kelly were rolling on the ground. He did not get the impression that Mr Kelly had hit PC Evans and knocked him down. There was no need for PC Evans to be sitting on Mr Kelly while on the ground outside the police car before Mr Kelly began kicking out.

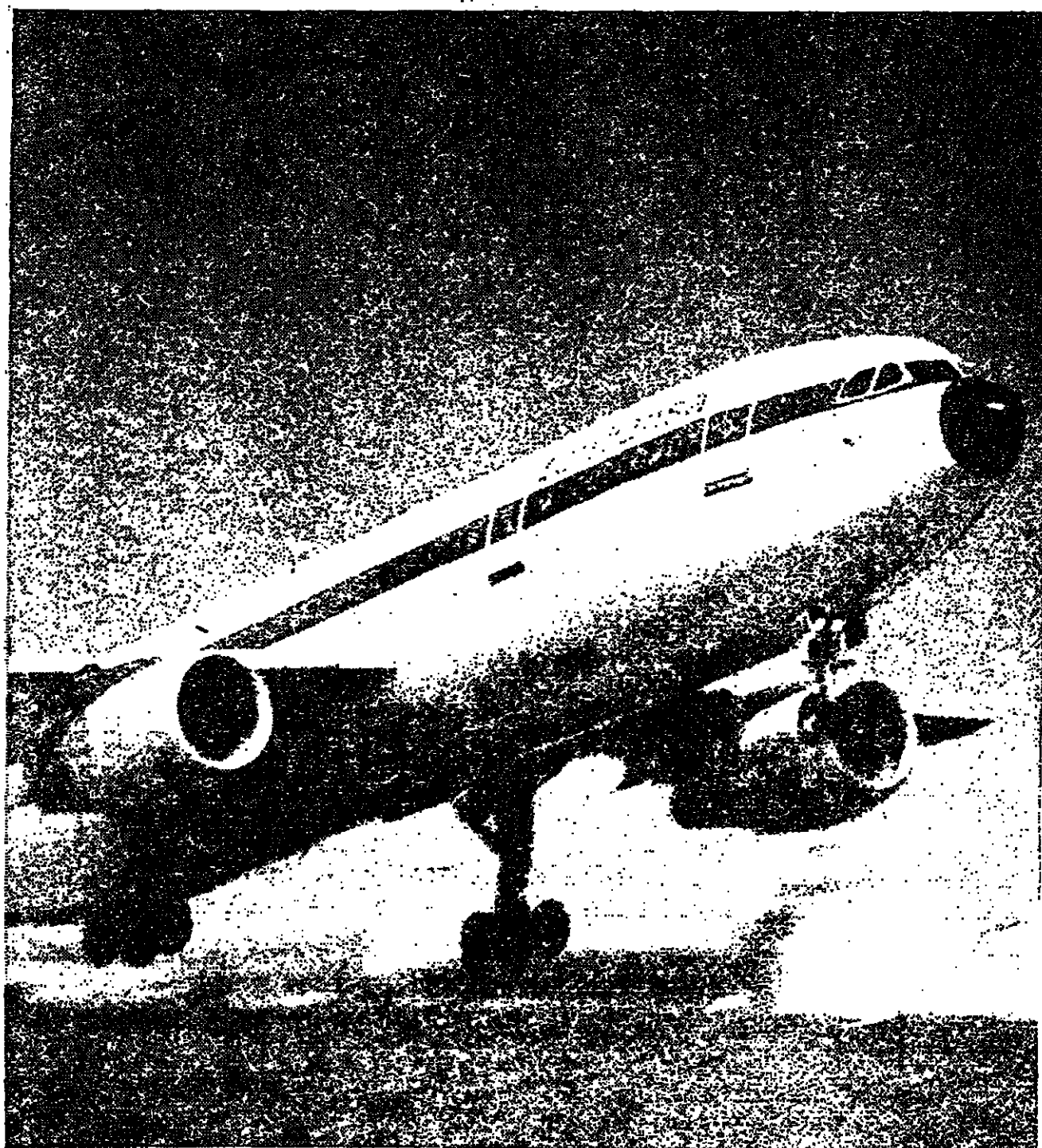
Hospital serv to be cut on TUC action

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Hospitals will pre-empt service on May TUC's day of action, the Government's policies, because of the threat of a strike by the Health Service. Mr (Cohen) to support any who decide to provide emergency care.

The National Union of Employees has already on its 75,000 nursing staff to stop work unless it is provided with services. The union has threatened to protest deputations to health authority marches and demonstra-

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Four charged after pro-IRA vigils

By Lucy Hodges

A communist group, which supports the IRA yesterday mounted a campaign against alleged police harassment of its members.

The group, known as Hands off Ireland, says 16 of its members have been arrested in the past year and claims it is part of a concerted effort to prevent its views being heard. The police vigorously deny that.

The latest four arrests came over the Easter weekend when the group was picketing Luton police station in support of two provisional Sinn Féin members being held there under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

The two men, Jim Reilly, and Gerry MacLochlainn, have been charged with conspiracy to cause explosions in the Luton area and elsewhere, and were moved to Bedford jail. Pickets were demonstrating outside the prison last night.

Sunday's demonstration was the sixth in a daily series of pickets at Luton police station and the Hands off Ireland group claims it was the largest and noisiest of the six, with more than 40 people taking part.

Mr Terry Marlowe, spokesman for the group, said its members were demonstrating at the top of a ramp outside the station. Later they saw policemen gathering inside, who suddenly rushed out at them.

"There was no opportunity to try to leave without trouble," Mr Marlowe said. "The police attacked, kicked and pushed the demonstrators down the ramp."

Five people were arrested, but a youth aged 16 was released later. The rest were detained in separate cells for 16 hours.

The Luton four complain that they had no food or liquid until the early hours of Monday morning, when they were given small and inedible portions of porridge with no milk or sugar.

They were all charged the night under section Public Order Act with insulting, threatening or behaviour. They were taken on bail to appear at Magistrates' Court on Monday.

The group says 12 other porters have been arrested. Bristol, London, Glasgow since last April. Arrests are too frequent to occur in too many districts to be considered "normal", it says.

The police deny that. Inspector Reginald Fildes, the Luton police, said he never heard of the group. "They are not being singed at all," he said. "This inflicted martyrdom."

The Hands off Ireland campaign is more militant than Troops Out Movement, seeks the same end. It is of the Revolutionary Communist group, which was formed by activists expelled from Socialist Workers Party.

Protests as stag is shot in front of children

From Tim Jones
Bridgwater

Picnickers protested strongly after a stag was shot in front of them at a popular beauty spot near Bridgwater, Somerset, on Easter Monday.

Children, members of a Bridgwater Baptist Church outing, screamed as the exhausted stag was cornered and killed by hunters at Holtford Combe, in the Quantock Hills.

The 70-strong party, containing many young people aged between 8 and 21, had been walking on the hills all day. As they approached Holtford Combe the Quantock Stag Hounds sped past them closing in for the kill.

Mr William Holland, who was on the outing with his wife and son, aged 11, said: "We were on a narrow track when dozens of horsemen came past at full gallop. They had no regard for anyone and how no one was killed I don't know."

"It was one of the most sickening sights I have ever seen," Mr William Holland, master of the Quantock Stag Hounds, said the shooting was hidden by a fence.

"When a stag stops at bay you have to shoot it, as it will not go any farther. The hunt was conducted in an orderly way. Nothing untoward happened," he said.

Hunt supporters admit breach of the peace

From Our Correspondent
Southampton

Five followers of the New Forest Hunt appeared before magistrates at Totton, Hampshire, yesterday, for allegedly taking part in incidents involving hunt saboteurs.

Mr Derek Massey, counsel for one of the accused, said: "The activities of these saboteurs are intentionally provocative."

Richard Newman, aged 20, a labourer, of Bush Farm, Minstead, Hampshire, pleaded guilty to assaulting Patrick O'Neil, causing him grievous bodily harm, another charge of assault, and causing a breach of the peace. He was given a six-month jail sentence, suspended for two years, fined £60, and ordered to pay £131 costs.

Michael Newman, age his brother, of the same age, pleaded guilty to assault to two charges of causing breach of the peace. He fined £60, bound over for two years, and ordered to pay costs.

Denis Light, aged 31, of Dorset, who pleaded guilty to causing a breach of the peace, was given an absolute discharge and also bound over for two years.

John Ship, aged 58, of den Close, Southampton, a red stealing a hunting horn was fined £10 and bound over for two years.

Denis Hallbrook, aged 21, of den Close, Calsbor, Hampshire, who admitted assault causing a breach of the peace, was remanded on bail for social report.

Anglo-US urban blight

By John Young
Planning Reporter

American and British approaches to the difficulties of urban regeneration are to be evaluated and compared at a two-day conference beginning today at the Civil Service College, Sunningdale, Berkshire.

The conference is jointly sponsored by Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services,

and Mr Kingman Brewster, American Ambassador. It is open to the press or public rather than the curious crowd that would inhibit open discussion.

Comparisons seem certain to be drawn between last week's riots in Bristol and the urban blight that pervaded American cities in the late 1960s but which appears to have been largely dissipated.

NEWS

Jail for 'sadistic hopath' who killed three people

Kins, aged 29, a defendant, who was charged with the murder of three people, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the High Court on Friday for life after trying to kill his brother-in-law and brother-in-law.

Mr Fairbairn said he was sent back to Woodilee where he was placed in a non-secure ward. He was allowed around parole. On February 5, however, he appeared at Glasgow Royal Infirmary, picked up his £125 pay cheque, and told colleagues he had a pass-out from Woodilee. He had drinks at lunchtime and while at the hospital took a scalpel from a locked cabinet.

Later that day he went to Gartnavel, where Peter Flynn was arriving to collect Mrs Harkins and her son, Mr Harkins. "I took the boy into the creche and went into the office, where there were several persons, including Mrs Harkins," Counsel continued. "He entered the room, said nothing, stabbed his wife several times, threw the child on the floor and stabbed him and then went back to his wife and stabbed her several times again."

The other witnesses ran from the room to get help and Peter Flynn came from his car to help, whereupon Mr Harkins stabbed him to death as well. As Mr Harkins fled from the hospital several people tried to stop him and his car was rammed but he escaped. He went to the house of a colleague in Glasgow, and went out drinking with him, saying he would use the knife on anyone who tried to arrest him. Eventually, Mr Fairbairn said, the colleague with some bravery, managed to get away to raise the alarm. Mr Harkins was caught when the police got into the house by a ruse.

Mr Fairbairn, QC, said that last Mrs Harkins and to live with taking their son to the child navel creche. The covered and Mr charged with rder. it Woodilee Hos- Glasgow, for tests and was insane and unfit text appeared in ff Court a hos- aid he was sane

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Early rise in cost of ballet seats

By Martin Huckerby Music Reporter

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, has been forced to raise its seat prices before the end of the season and several months before the usual annual increase.

Not all the new prices have been decided, but the top price for the Royal Ballet has been increased by 18 per cent, from £41 to £48; there has been a particularly big increase for ballet matinees, 46 per cent for the most expensive seats, from £7.50 to £11, and 57 per cent for the front amphitheatre, from £3.50 to £5.50.

Mr Paul Findlay, assistant general administrator of Covent Garden, said yesterday that the increases had been made because "inflation is running higher than anyone expected". The early increases affect only ballet performances; opera prices will go up at the start of the new season.

The cost of the cheapest seats, the upper slips, has been reduced from £2 to £1.

In brief

Ching Ching has further tests

Veterinary surgeons treating Ching Ching, the female giant panda, at London zoo, were still puzzled yesterday by her illness. They sedated her to carry out further tests and were working on the theory that she might have developed an allergy to meat products.

Ching Ching is well on her way back to her normal weight of 80 kilograms after a recent emergency operation.

Father saves two

Mr Christopher Nutt, aged 36, wearing oxygen equipment borrowed from an ambulance, yesterday saved his son, aged six, and a foster-daughter, aged seven, who died later, from their blazing home in Bowden Avenue, Ebbw Vale, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

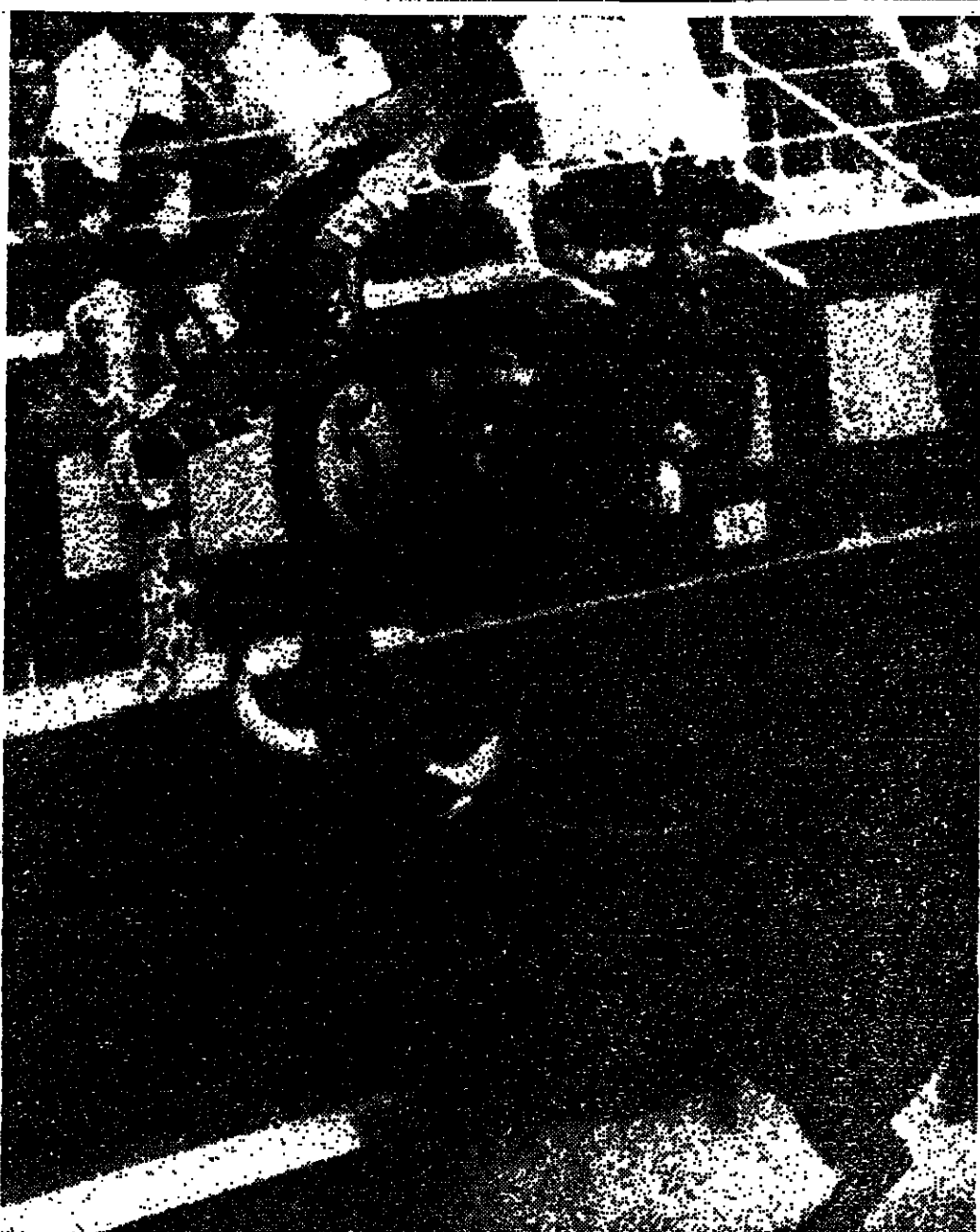
Captain Mark Phillips

A police report on an investigation into an allegation that Captain Mark Phillips kicked a horse during a cross-country event has been sent to Mr Harry Hull, assistant chief constable of Wiltshire, who will decide whether action should be taken.

188 climbers rescued

Lake District mountain rescue teams were called last year to 130 incidents involving 188 people, of whom 15 died and 89 were injured, the Lake District Mountain Accidents Association reported yesterday.

WEST EUROPE



Hurled into the air by the bull, a Spanish matador escaped with a thigh wound from this encounter in Las Ventas arena at Madrid.

Language feud hinders quick solution of Belgian Cabinet crisis

From Michael Hornsby Brussels, April 8

The chances of saving the Belgian coalition Government, which is once again threatened by the feud between the country's French-speaking and Dutch-speaking communities, were still in the balance in Brussels today after an intense round of political negotiations over the Easter weekend.

Mr Wilfried Martens, the Prime Minister, is to report on the outcome to King Baudouin tomorrow. Last week, the King turned down Mr Martens's offer of resignation and asked him to make a further effort to find a basis for compromise between the coalition partners.

The Prime Minister tendered his resignation after eight senators belonging to his own party, the Flemish (Dutch-speaking) branch of the Christian Democrats, voted against a crucial clause in a Bill that would bring into force a provisional system of regional administration.

This defection was enough to prevent the Government, whose other members are the French-speaking wing of the Christian Democrats and the French and Flemish wings of the Socialists, from obtaining the two-thirds majority needed to pass the Bill.

What is not yet clear is whether the revolt by the Flemish senators arose out of internal warfare within the Flemish wing of the Christian Democrats or whether it reflects a deeper side of Flemish opposition to the Government's regionalization reforms.

Some observers here see the sinister hand of Mr Leo Tindemans, the previous Prime Minister, behind the latest crisis.

Mr Tindemans himself came to grief over the language and regionalization issues. He has never been reconciled to his replacement as Prime Minister by a junior party colleague.

The immediate cause of Mr Martens's difficulties is the demand of the Flemish hard-liners for a guarantee of equality of representation for Flemings in the 19 borough councils of Brussels and in the city's central administration.

The French-speaking parties, whose supporters outnumber Flemings in the capital, are not prepared to give such a guarantee at this stage without an assurance that French minorities living in the Flemish-administered suburbs of Brussels will enjoy comparable rights.

Mr Martens skillfully defused a similar crisis earlier in the year by in effect postponing until the end of 1984 the most controversial aspects of regionalization, including the precise status of Brussels and its troublesome minorities.

Flemish militants, however, are worried that this interim arrangement could commit the country irreversibly to a "regionalization à trois" in which Flanders, French-speaking Wallonia (roughly the southern half of the country) and French-dominated Brussels would all enjoy equal status.

The Flemings, who are in a majority in the country as a whole, say they could never accept a federal set-up in which two of the three constituent parts were French-controlled.

The socialist parties in the coalition have made the implementation of the regionalization Bill a condition of their support for the Government's economic austerity programme.

Broglie case accused starts legal action

From Charles Hargrove Paris, April 8

M. Pierre de Varga, one of the defendants in the case of Prince Jean de Broglie, who was shot dead in a Paris street on December 1976, has brought an action against persons unknown for concealment of documents.

M. de Varga, who was one of the prince's close business associates, is accused of complicity in the murder of the former minister and leading member of the Republican Party, who was close to President Giscard d'Estaing. He has been remanded in custody pending trial since 1976.

The action comes after the publication last week by the satirical weekly publication *Le Canard Enchaîné* of two documents purporting to be reports of the criminal police on alleged threats against Prince de Broglie, made three months before his death.

The Court of Appeal will decide on April 23, whether there are any grounds for reopening the investigation of the case which was closed three weeks ago.

M. de Varga claims that he had no part in the murder of Prince de Broglie, with whom he had dealings over the purchase of a Paris restaurant.

His counsel consider that the investigation was warped from the start because the two documents had not been included in the official file of the case.

M. Michel Ponistowski, who was minister of the Interior, at the time of the assassination, denied again on television today that he ever had any knowledge of the two police documents.

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Strip Mills Products, Newport, Gwent. Tel: 0633 272281 Telex: 49760

Associated Products Group, Newport, Gwent. Tel: 0633 72271 Telex: 49574

Track Products & Pig Iron, Worthington Works, PO Box 5, Worthington, Cumbria. Tel: 0900 4321 Telex: 64147

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British Steel Corporation

WEST-EUROPE

Greek party is alerted to prepare for early general election

From Mario Modiano, Athens, April 8

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the main opposition leader in Greece, has issued an urgent circular to the regional organisations of his party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasek), asking them to prepare for a general election in June.

Elections are not due until November, 1981, but if Parliament fails to muster the majority needed to elect the next President before May 19, the Chamber must be dissolved and elections held within 30 days.

Most people expect Mr Constantine Karamanlis, who has been Prime Minister for the past six years, to be the only candidate for the presidency, although he himself has so far refrained from revealing his intentions.

A candidate must receive 200 votes to be elected in the first round, or 150 in the second round. Mr Karamanlis's party, the ruling New Democracy, controls 174 seats out of 300 in Parliament.

Mr Papandreu, who is confident that Pasok's popularity has grown since the elections of 1977, asserts that this Parliament has no right to elect a President, since it no longer reflects the will of the electorate.

Pasok has, therefore, vowed that its 93 Deputies will strain from the presidential election. The pro-Moscow Communist Party which has 11 Deputies, has also indicated it will not support Mr Karamanlis.

This would rule out the possibility that Mr Karamanlis could be elected in the first or second ballot, while in the third he would need support from at least six deputies of the smaller parties or independents. Such support would not be too difficult to secure, especially when the dreaded alternative is to go to the polls at once.

The fact is that the number

of Greeks who would like to see Mr Karamanlis as head of state exceeds by far the popularity of his own party which polled in the last elections just over 41 per cent.

A recent opinion poll gave 51 per cent in favour of Mr Karamanlis as President against 35, and 14 per cent don't-knows—a six-to-four ratio of actual votes. Even more significant was the fact that a third of those questioned who said they were Pasok supporters, chose Mr Karamanlis.

One reason for this is that while many people yearn for a change after a prolonged conservative rule, the presence of state is seen by many as a guarantee against the hazard of unsuccessful experiments.

Mr Papandreu has, in fact, accused the Government of preferring to see Mr Karamanlis fall in all three ballots so that the ensuing election would be dominated by the slogan "Karamanlis for President" in the hope that this would not only send Mr Karamanlis to the presidential palace but would also renew the New Democracy's majority for another four years.

Quite significantly Pasok attacked the Government today for eliminating from the late news of the state-run television film shown earlier of Mr Papandreu cracking Easter eggs with Army officers and men, and joining cadets in folk dances during an Easter Sunday visit to military units and police cadet schools.

Pasok is very sensitive about its relationship with the Army mainly because its opponents are inclined to insinuate that the Army would not tolerate a Marxist party gaining power and would even try to stop it by staging a coup. This type of argument may deter the less fervent voters from turning to Pasok. Therefore television films showing the excellent relations between Mr Papandreu and the armed forces, would dispel these misgivings.

France closing gates on many immigrants

From Ian Murray, Paris, April 8

France prides itself on being the home of 142,803 politically undesirable people. They are the refugees from all continents—except Australia—who have chosen to seek asylum here.

Down the years France has been the natural hiding place for dissidents whatever their nationality. New laws and circumstances, however, are beginning to make the "welcome" at the door of the Refugee Commission look a trifle faded.

Numerically one important change is the end of the need to give political asylum to Spaniards. Since the death of Franco the French Government has decided that only a few Basques from Spain can properly be classified as refugees for political reasons.

More significant, however, is the clampdown, imposed since 1974, on the entry to France of virtually all foreign workers. Until then it was possible for any national to come to France to try to find work. Since then all such immigration has stopped.

As a result an increasing number of people have been arriving in France claiming that they are political refugees and seeking in consequence not only the right of entry but the right to a grant to tide them over the first few difficult months in a new country.

In the past only an average of six per cent of those applying for political refugee status were turned down and 10 per cent of those were still allowed in on appeal. In the past couple of years, however, that six per cent has grown to 15 per cent as the Refugee Commission discovers a higher and higher proportion of applicants are merely fleeing from the economic difficulties in their country and have no political need for asylum.

Terrorists say army secrets found in computer raid

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, April 8

A French "direct action" terrorist group says it has military and counter-espionage information which was stolen in a raid last weekend on the offices of the Philips company in Toulouse.

"What we have discovered will be disclosed in the next few days. We will not stop at that," the group said in a telephone statement today.

The "Direct Action Organization" of March 27-28, which suffered the arrest of 23 members in Paris and Marseilles on March 29, is claiming responsibility for the destruction of computer programs that had taken five years to work out and of data cards. It also sabotaged the computers. It alleged that the programs were for the use of the armed forces and of the French counter-espionage organization.

The destruction of the computer programs are damage to the computers of the Philips company was the work of specialists, the police immediately concluded. Those responsible neglected several valuable instruments which could easily have been removed from the premises, and caused no apparent damage to other office equipment.

The firm specializes in the sale of computers and the storage of book-keeping data of private firms and public enterprises.

"They were not vandals, at least of all amateurs," the director of the firm declared. The members of the action group gathered all the computer programs and magnetic data cards and burnt them in the toilets of the offices.

They also damaged the computers scientifically, putting them out of action without leaving any visible trace of sabotage. They removed all the personnel files of the firm, too, and consulted the tariffs for the rental of computers.

In threatening further action in its statement today, the terrorist organization obviously wants to persuade the police that it is still ready for action, in spite of the arrests carried out at the end of last month. Those detained included four Italians, one of whom is wanted in connection with the assassination of Aldo Moro, the former Italian Prime Minister.

OVERSEAS

A brief glimpse into a stagnant, airless pit called Shoubra—filled with people nourishing unfulfilled expectations

How the finer points of Egyptian politics are lost in the slums of Cairo

From Robert Fisk, Cairo, April 8

The people of Shoubra were not too concerned about their President's talks at the White House today. Inflation has bitten too deeply into their lives for the half-million population of this hot, fetid Cairo slum to care about the finer points of Palestinian autonomy or the sovereignty of east Jerusalem.

Everything off Ehsad Street seems to be enveloped in a shroud of filth that clings tenaciously to donkeys, horses, old men, street sweepers, filthy children and the clutches of soldiers that doze around the destitute coffee house.

Stagnant pools and piles of rubbish litter the narrow, airless lanes. The mud-and-brick shacks, built haphazardly on each other, bake in the midday sun. It provides a brief glimpse into the pit.

Perhaps it is the mere human effort required to live in such a place that makes any political inquiry somehow offensive. Ask the inhabitants of this city within a city what they think about the normalization of

relations between Egypt and Israel and they stare at you with the eyes of children who want to know why the question was asked in the first place. Shoubra is not even the worst of Cairo's slums.

An old man walked over to the tea house this morning with his own answers. Unshaven and dressed in a torn galibee robe he puffed himself up to his full height, as if stature would add nobility to his words. "Listen," he said, "if you want to know what people feel about their life now, look over there."

He pointed to where a blind woman, dressed in black, sat in the filthy road, cradling a naked baby in her arms, its tiny body carpeted with flies. "The he aned here," the old man said, "have to eat dust." There was a murmur of assent from the young men at the broken table next door. One of them sucked continually on a bubble pipe—a young man with a soot-stained beard who never took his eyes off us.

He had spent two years at technical college learning to be

a television engineer, but he complained that the work had been theoretical and that no one would employ him. "If you think that things are getting better for these people," he said, "ask them how they cope with 45 per cent inflation."

Ask us how we can afford to buy a sack of flour that costs three (Egyptian) pounds (about £2.50 sterling), two years ago but costs eight pounds now. We are overruled by prices.

Another young man, this time with a trim moustache and well-cut features, nodded silently. He was suspicious of strangers and surveyed the road several times before committing himself. "When the Government says that things are going to get better for us," he said, "these are just words. We cannot stop inflation and the people here are getting poorer and poorer. In just two years, the price of meat has risen from one pound, 20 piasters (about £1.10) to two pounds and 80 piasters (£2.60) a kilo."

He looked around him again. "I am a butcher," he said,

and I can tell you that the Government are making money out of us. Government ministers buy cattle from farmers then sell it to me at a profit. How do you think we feel?"

A boy suddenly ran into our little group and whispered something to the old man. He turned smartly on his heels and walked away. So did the butcher and the youth with the bubble pipe. Two soldiers at the next table, sleeping on their chairs in the heat, had woken up and were taking an interest in the conversation.

There is of course no definitive figure for Egypt's inflation rate and butchers are unlikely to provide documentary evidence of alleged ministerial corruption. But it is the fact that such impropriety is believed to exist—that is important, for it fuels a popular anger that is unlikely to be assuaged much longer by President Sadat's promises of prosperity to come. Shoubra seems to be filled with people nourishing unfulfilled expectations.

Even those who do not play their frustrations out openly, smile at the idea of American economic assistance. In a tenement near the Nile, a middle-aged woman in a bright yellow flower-patterned dress bemoaned her one-room home and her husband's low monthly wage. She has four children and she said it was impossible to go on living. "I am looking for a job. Do you have any work for me to do?"

She smiled apologetically before she asked. Because, she knew the answer.

The older men were more resigned, repeatedly attributing their poverty to the whimsical nature of Allah's divine providence, while the small business men—street vendors in grocery stores who smoked American cigarettes—insisted that they had managed to make ends meet despite inflation. And there were more than a few of all ages who agreed that the reality of a peace treaty was something worth achieving. "I no longer have to be a

soldier," said a man in a wooden "keffiyeh" and my sons no longer will die in battle.

But it is material that these people and two years ago David—they are not to be depressed by military cooperation. We will they endorse economy that would new houses a month population is reproduced at a rate of 100,000.

And if the import of consumer goods is frozen, then Shoubra is sink deeper into despair. If the people could one material advantage nation's lurch toward there is only one in the opinion of Mr Sadat policy there. It is a white-painted "train" that rattles over the Third Street and sea unique, but taste one through the slums of

Israeli mood hardens after kibbutz raid

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 8

Signs are growing that yesterday's Palestinian raid on a border kibbutz will strengthen the hand of the hardliners when Israel's coalition Cabinet meets tomorrow to establish a negotiating position for the Washington talks with President Carter.

Political observers claim that the emotional shock of the attack on a children's dormitory will reduce the chances that Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, will be willing or able to offer any substantive concessions to Egypt on Palestinian autonomy.

This view was reinforced by a senior Foreign Ministry official who said the nature and timing of the attack by the Israeli-backed Arab Liberation Front would strengthen Israel's position in the autonomy talks, now at a complete deadlock.

He added: "Anything goes beyond Israel's perception of autonomy may bring in just those elements who did what they did at Kibbutz Misgav Am."

In a speech to American Jewish leaders in Jerusalem, Mr Begin also linked the attack with international understanding of Israel's security needs. He hinted that it had justified Israel's unpopular stand on such subjects as autonomy and settlements in occupied Arab territories.

"Evil men who are bent on the destruction of Israel carried out that barbaric crime," Mr Begin told his audience. "It is really a warning to us as far as our future security is concerned. We have known it for years. Perhaps now some others will understand it better than they did in the past."

All three leading semi-official papers in Cairo chose to launch separate editorial attacks on Israel's position on autonomy. El Ahran attacked Israel for starting new settlements on the occupied West Bank just before the Washington talks, due to open tonight between President Carter and President Sadat.

This afternoon Mr Begin flew to the isolated kibbutz less

than a mile from the Lebanese border, to join the hundreds attending the funeral of the two Israelis killed by the Arab gunmen. They were Mr Sammy Shanan, the popular kibbutz secretary, and a boy aged two and a half who was shot some time before Israeli troops stormed the building and freed five child hostages and one adult. The five Arabs were shot dead in the attack.

Senior military officers have begun an urgent investigation to determine how the Arabs penetrated the formidable electronic border fence which guards Israel's northern border from neighbouring Lebanon.

The ease with which the Palestinians gained access to Misgav Am, one of the most heavily guarded settlements in Israel, has caused considerable anxiety among the security-conscious public. It is expected to lead to a general tightening of precautions in outlying settlements.

Many officers, politicians and newspaper editors have laid much of the blame at the door of the United Nations. They have accused Unifil (United Nations Truce Supervision Force in Lebanon), and specifically the Irish and Nigerian battalions, of failing to police adequately the rugged country through which the Arabs must have penetrated.

But the Irish and Nigerian battalions have pointed out that, hours before the kibbutz raid, Irish soldiers were attacked by the Israeli-backed Christian militias who run the illegal buffer zone along the northern Israeli border.

United Nations officials argued forcibly with Israeli authorities that the task of Unifil soldiers had been hampered seriously by the "unprovoked violence" of the militias.

In a speech to the Knesset's foreign affairs and defence committee, Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister, disclosed that Israeli troops made one unsuccessful attempt to storm the dormitory several hours before the final attack and one soldier was killed.

Tonight 13 Israelis were still in hospital recovering from wounds.

Salisbury tobacco market comes out into the open

Salisbury, April 8.—The Rhodesia tobacco market reopened to the scrutiny of outsiders here today after 15 years behind sealed doors.

The tobacco auction opened its season with press and official visitors mingling with tobacco traders, industry auctioneers and gesticulating buyers.

Tobacco continued to be one of Rhodesia's most important exports in spite of sanctions, which were circumvented through clandestine deals. But the complicated deals usually through expensive middlemen, left the country with less profit than it could have expected.

Representatives of foreign firms and buyers representing British, American and West European companies attended the sales at two auction floors today.

Facts about recent years are hard to come by. Mr Don Bullock, the president of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Tobacco Association, said: "History starts on January 1 this year as far as we are concerned."

Loss in potential income since 1965 has run into millions of pounds, industry sources said. Farmers were hoping for substantial increases this year to

pay for next year's crop, when they fear higher prices for fuel, fertilizers and labour.

Quantities of tobacco were sold last year partly because of low prices, and it was feared that they may depress the market when they come up for sale again this year.

Britain, industry sources said, was the big hope. It was traditionally the main outlet for the crop, but its share fell sharply under sanctions.

Royal visit: The Prince of Wales will visit the Glen Norah African township and inspect former nationalist guerrillas in Bulawayo during a three-day stay for Zimbabwe independence celebrations next week.

Prince Charles is due to arrive on Wednesday next week to meet Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, and other government leaders, a spokesman for Lord Soames, the Governor, said today.

Guerrillas return: Almost 2,500 guerrillas, Joshua Nkomo's Zebra forces, have returned to Rhodesia from their bases in Zambia over the past week, diplomatic sources said today.

Dispute over who will pay rates on Rhodesia House

By Our Political Editor

With 10 days to go to Zimbabwe's independence, one outstanding item to be settled is who shall pay, and how much of the £324,000 due to Westminster City Council in lieu of rates for the old Rhodesia House in the Strand.

It has been one of the casualties of UDI. The City Council has been unable to get the Treasury to pay the rates as is normal for the host countries in reciprocal diplomatic arrangements.

The Foreign Office has reminded Mr Mugabe's incoming Zimbabwe administration that it has the title to Rhodesia House when it assumes power

and sets up its London High Commission. Apparently there is no intention of Mr Mugabe's part to let the debt become a bone of contention. But it remains that when a Mr Harper, of the Rhodesia pensions office in St Albans—who, the Foreign Office says, now works for Mr Mugabe—recently got in touch with the Westminster City Council authorities the matter was left hanging.

Somewhat wearily, a Westminster City Council spokesman, tried putting the ball back firmly in the Foreign Office's court.

At the end of the day it will be up to the Foreign Office to "pay," said *The Times*. "and it will have to be done on a reciprocal basis."



Refugees from the fighting in Ndjamena drawing water from a well in Kousseri, Cameroon.

Chad armies try to win ground before truce

Ndjamena, April 8.—Pierce fighting continued in the Chad capital today only hours before a ceasefire was due to end more than two weeks of combat between forces loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei and Mr Hissène Habré, the Defence Minister.

The two sides were apparently seeking to improve and consolidate their positions before the ceasefire, the fifth so far in the current fighting.

The detonations of 106mm recoilless rifle and twin-barrelled mortar fire was heard clearly in the centre of the capital. The heaviest fighting was raging to the north of the airport where clouds of white smoke indicated that phosphor bombs were exploding.

Although the ceasefire was

signed both by President Goukouni and Mr Habré, the President told reporters: "I am very pessimistic about the outcome. I do not believe it will come to anything, because I know the other side."

Mr Habré said from the area of Ndjamena under his control that he would respect the ceasefire if the President's side did too.

At least 800 people have been killed and about 2,000 wounded in a 16-day battle for power in

the city. More than 100,000 people have fled the safety of Ndjamena. OAU intervenes: Kodjo, secretary-general of the Organisation of African States (OAU), left Ndjamena today for Ndjamena, bringing peace. Mr Kodjo in Monrovia for five ferring with President Toure, current of the OAU—Agence Presse and Reuter.

Carter measures criticized as too little and too late

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, April 8

Massachusetts Avenue outside the Iranian Embassy here has been closed to traffic since yesterday afternoon, to the inconvenience of people who normally drive down it to work. Inside the Embassy, the 15 remaining Iranian diplomats are presumably packing; they must be out of the country by midnight.

Iranian consulates in New York, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago are also being closed. There are a total of 35 diplomats involved, and when they are gone only the Iranian delegation to the United Nations in New York will remain.

Iranians living here will be expelled as their visas expire, and those trying to enter the country will not be admitted. The president's decision to break diplomatic relations and to impose formal economic sanctions against Iran has met with widespread support, though Mr Carter's rivals in the presidential election criticize it for being too little and too late.

The Administration had tried an early show of strength by

seizing Iranian assets in the United States. After that there was a five-month period of conciliation and negotiation. It all failed, and Mr Carter decided on stronger measures.

The last straw was the formal decision by Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday that the students should be allowed to continue to occupy the embassy and to hold the hostages until a parliament assembly in the summer.

Yesterday's measures, in themselves, change nothing. Trade between the two countries had come to a standstill already, and the Iranian diplomats here served no useful purpose.

The possibility that more serious measures will be undertaken is being sedulously and unofficially put forward by members of the Government.

The most serious, and perhaps the most likely such move, would be a blockade of Iranian ports. This would stop the export of Iranian oil and have a rapid and devastating effect on Iran's economy.

It would also cause great difficulty to countries which import oil from Iran, notably Japan.

Students likely to hide rather than return to Tehran

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, April 8

Many of California's 25,000 Iranian students may go into hiding this week rather than return home, an adviser to foreign students said today.

FBI agents and United States marshals closed down the Iranian Consulate in San Francisco and its Los Angeles satellite office.

However, Dr J. Russell Lindquist, director of the International Foundation Centre, at the California State University in Long Beach said he was concerned that the closures would result in tragedy with many students going into hiding.

"The only way they can get approval to withdraw money from banks in Iran, but the Government has refused to take custody of them. This leaves the full responsibility of Ayatollah Khomeini and the Revolutionary Council for the continued illegal and outrageous holding of the innocent hostages. The Iranian Government itself can no longer escape responsibility for the hostages," he said.

US statement on Iran sanctions

Washington, April 8.—The following is the full text of President Carter's statement on Iran:

Ever since Iranian terrorists imprisoned American Embassy personnel in Tehran early in November, these 50 men and women—their safety, their health and their future—have been our central concern. We have made every effort to obtain their release on honourable, peaceful and humanitarian terms, but the Iranians have refused to release them or to improve the conditions under which they are being held.

The events of the last few days have revealed a new and significant dimension of this matter. The militants controlling the embassy have stated they are willing to turn the hostages over to the Government of Iran, but the Government has refused to take custody of them. This leaves the full responsibility of Ayatollah Khomeini and the Revolutionary Council for the continued illegal and outrageous holding of the innocent hostages. The Iranian Government itself can no longer escape responsibility for the hostages," he said.

It must be made clear that the failure to release the hostages will involve increasingly heavy costs to Iran and its interests. I have today ordered the following steps:

1. The United States is breaking diplomatic relations with Iran. The Secretary of State has informed the Government of Iran that its embassy and consulates in the United States are to be closed immediately. The Iranian diplomatic and consular personnel have been declared persona non grata and must leave the country by midnight tomorrow.
2. The Secretary of the Treasury will immediately put into effect official sanctions, prohibiting export from the United States to Iran in accordance with sanctions approved by 10 members of the Security Council on January 13, in the resolution which was vetoed by the Soviet Union. Although shipments of food and medicine were not included in the United Nations Security Council vote, it is expected that exports of even these items to Iran will be minimal or non-existent.
3. The Secretary of the Treasury will make a formal inventory of the assets of the Iranian Government which were frozen by our previous order, and of the outstanding claims of American citizens and corporations against the Government of Iran. This accounting will aid in designing a claims programme against Iran for the hostages, their families, and other United States citizens. We are preparing legislation to facilitate processing of these claims.
4. The Secretary of the Attorney-General will close all visas issued to Iranian citizens effective immediately. United States officials will not resume visas or visas except for compelling humanitarian reasons where the national interest is served very strictly.
5. The United States will support the activities of the National Security Council in the United States to continue to support the Iranian people and to continue to support the Iranian people and to continue to support the Iranian people.

Iran and its interests. I have today ordered the following steps:

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ERSEAS

Gandhi offer of talks
students leading
sam disturbances

Chard Wigg
April 8
Fresh attempt to pacify
the rest of the state of
Assam today urged
a so-called "foreign
issue there be solved
final consensus.

Indian Prime Minister
respected her sympathy
people of Assam, though
identical leadership are in
of a week-long pro-
of passive resistance,
state government offi-
functioning and pre-
clude oil supplies from
the rest of the country.
Gandhi told the Assam
leaders that she would
suspend the suspension
of the suspension.

Yet her advisers had
been saying that the
Assam's pipelines, started
last December, could no
longer be tolerated as it
was crippling the entire
economy of India. Almost
half of India's domestic
oil production is in Assam.

Last week the governor
had offered Assam a com-
promise on the "foreign
nationalists"—those
immigrants, chiefly from
Bangladesh, West Bengal
and Nepal, who have
settled in Assam over
the last three decades,
taking local land and
jobs and getting them-
selves on the electoral
roll.

However, the students,
who have spearheaded the
regional agitation in which
women from Assam's vil-
lages are participating, re-
fused to accept 1967 as the
base year for deleting
foreigners from the
electoral rolls and 1971 as
the cut-off date for de-
porting them from Assam.
They insisted on 1951.

Violent agitation between
the two groups living in
Assam, often aggravated
by Hindu-Muslim rivalries,
caused about 50 deaths
over the past six months.



A mask and muffers help protect two cyclists
from some traffic hazards during New York's
Tube strike.

At least 12 die in wave of
violence across Turkey

Ankara, April 8.—Terrorists
shot and critically wounded
an official of the Turkish
Ministry and his driver today
on a busy street in the centre
of Ankara.

Mr. Bulent Ozurkmen and
his driver were hit in their
car as they drove to work.
The police had no immediate
explanation why Mr. Ozurkmen,
an assistant under secretary
in the ministry, should have been
a target.

At least a dozen people were
killed overnight throughout
Turkey in armed attacks.

Slightly radioactive water
has been detected for the first
time in test wells bored near
the damaged Unit Two nuclear
reactor at Three Mile Island in
Pennsylvania.

The discovery raised fears
that the reactor's containment
building which holds 600,000
gallons of highly radioactive
cooling water, might have
been leaked. But officials at
the plant said more likely
less serious explanation was
seepage from a storage tank
holding mildly radioactive
water from the undamaged
Unit One reactor, which has
been shut down since the
accident at Unit Two in March, 1979.

The steel well contained two
to five times more Tritium
(the radioactive isotope of hydro-
gen) than normal water. How-
ever these levels are only 10
per cent of the United States
Government standard for drink-
ing water. No contamination of
the Susquehanna river nearby
has been detected.

More samples will now be
taken closer to the base of the
Unit Two building, in an effort
to determine whether water is
leaking through the thick,
steel lined walls of the contain-
ment area.

Water test alarm
at American
nuclear plant

From Clive Cookson
of The Times Higher
Education Supplement
Washington, April 8

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Unit Two building, in an effort
to determine whether water is
leaking through the thick,
steel lined walls of the contain-
ment area.

Such is the base on which the
Government's current economic
policy is constructed. But does it
stand up? Does it make sense?
There are at least four things
fundamental to the Govern-
ment's approach.

The first flaw lies in the
assumption, which underpins all
current Government economic
thinking, that the reduction of
inflation is the key to controlling
inflation; simple international
comparisons demonstrate that this is not so.

According to the IMF publication,
International Monetary Statistics,
the rate of growth of the money
supply in the United Kingdom
and agreed definition M3 centred
on 10 per cent a year, at an
almost identical rate for the
five-year period up to 1978
in four countries—West Ger-
many, Switzerland, Belgium
and the United Kingdom.

Yet though all these countries
had virtually the same rate of
growth in their money supply,
their rates of inflation were
dramatically different—15 per
cent in the United Kingdom, over
that period, compared with 4 per
cent in Switzerland, 4½ in
West Germany and 9 per cent
in Belgium.

Not only that, but the countries
which had markedly lower infla-
tion rates than the United King-
dom had also a markedly
higher money supply than the
United Kingdom in relation to
gross national income. For while
the United Kingdom's money
supply amounted to only 34 per
cent of its gross national income,
in the case of Germany it was
twice as high at 67 per cent,
and in the case of Switzerland
it was actually no less than four
times as high at 125 per cent.

If then the Government has
made the link between monetary
growth and inflation the corner-
stone of all its economic
policies, how does the Govern-
ment explain, on its own princi-
ples, that inflation from 1974
to 1978 was higher in Ger-
many and Switzerland than in
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the Government's argument that
this is clearly fallacious.

This is the assumption, which
is a major premise of the White
Paper, that government borrowing
is a means of financing the
monetary growth. It is nothing
of the sort. Research on exactly
this point at Cambridge has shown
that the correlation coefficient
between change in the money
stock in the United Kingdom and
the borrowing requirement is
precisely zero.

Four decimal places. Truly,
this is mainly because the
Government relinquished the
control of credit by credit ceilings,
and introduced an alternative
and wholly ineffective
system for regulating credit in 1971.

But there are at least two other
flaws in the monetarist approach
which are relevant to the current
issue of further curbing the
supply of money. One concerns
the meaning of money supply
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this seriously unless the policy
embraces all the main factors
which make up the supply of
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that one major factor, bank
borrowing by the private sector,
is exempted from any real
control, especially with the
abolition of the "corset" follow-
ing the ending of exchange
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ing hugely over the past year.

What, therefore, the Govern-
ment's policies come down to
in practice is not so much
curbing the supply of money
as curbing the public sector.
Yet purely on monetarist
grounds the Government should
be doing the reverse because
the Government's own financial
reports reveal, for every year
since 1972 except one (1973),
that the private sector has
formed the majority of domestic
credit expansion (DCE).

There is yet another flaw in
the Government's argument.
This is the assumption that
if DCE is to be restrained
without restraining private
borrowing, which is what the
Government wants to do, the
PSBR must be cut. Once again
this is false. For insofar as
PSBR is financed by borrowing
from individuals, pension
funds, etc., then even on
monetarist grounds it is harm-
less and non-inflationary.
It is only when the PSBR is
financed by borrowing from
the Government, that it is a
major and increasing proportion
of the PSBR—no less than 73 per
cent in 1973 according to the
Government's own figures—
is financed by such borrowing
and is therefore irrelevant to
the money supply. In view of
all this, the conclusion that
Mrs Thatcher has embarked
on a massive programme of
public expenditure cuts, not
because economic logic dictates
this, but because that is what
the Prime Minister is deter-
mined on politically, and the
economic arguments adduced
in favour are purely rationali-
zations for pre-conceived
political goals?

Michael Meacher
The author is Labour MP
for Oldham West

union realism boosts profits and wages
y Japanese steel is dominant

Hazelhurst
April 8

An 8 per cent wage increase.
Management has made an
initial offer of 6.4 per cent.
This would mean that the
average wage of a Japanese
steel worker would rise by £20
a month to £549.

Observers of previous talks
believe that both sides will
eventually settle for about 7
per cent.

"We are setting a realistic
target in the circumstances",
the spokesman for the trade
unions said. "According to
government estimates the con-
sumer price index will rise by
6.4 per cent during the fiscal
year. As a result we are asking
for 8 per cent, to improve the
life of our members."

Mr. Akira Sawazaki, a spokes-
man for the Japanese Iron and
Steel Association, representing
management, pointed out that
the industry had its last strike
in 1957.

"It lasted 19 days. And then
both sides got tired of it. We
realized that both the industry
and the unions would suffer.
Since then we have agreed on
a policy of cooperation."

As a consequence, Japan is
now the world's largest pro-
ducer of steel.

Last year Japan's efficient
steel mills, running at 80 per
cent capacity, produced 11.7
million tons of steel of which
31 million tons were exported.

And the profits have been
ploughed back into the industry
to provide Japan with some of
the world's most highly auto-
mated plants.

The country's largest steel
producer, the Nippon Steel Cor-
poration, announced profits of
£149m last year.

"We have achieved this by
improving our productivity. This
has allowed for higher wages,"
a spokesman for Nippon Steel
explained.

As an example he cites the
revived productivity figures of
Nippon Steel's modern mill at
Kimitsu, near Tokyo.

The mill employed 7,500 full
time workers and engaged a
temporary labour force of 9,000
to produce 6.8 million tons of
metal during the past fiscal
year. This means that each per-
manent employee at the mill
produces about 900 tons of steel
a year.

On the same basis, the output
of British Steel Corporation last
year was 140 tons a man. (If
sub-contractors are taken into
account then each worker at the
Kimitsu mill produced 412 tons
a year.)

Two sides enter the
negotiations this time are
demanding

Thailand health officials had
been particularly heavy-handed
with the contraceptive programme
at the Kampuchean refugee
centre in Chantaburi province,
south-east of Bangkok, an aid
official said.

Some of the couples had been
trying to have babies to replace
families they had lost but now
those hopes had been dashed
at least for the three months
the injection remained effective.

Thai authorities while un-
aware of the problems admit-
ted that some senior officials
feared a big increase in the
refugee population had pro-
posed compulsory birth control.
The decision, however, that
all future contraceptive
programmes among refugees
will be conducted by Dr. Mee-
chai Viravadiya, an inter-
nationally-known Thai family
planning pioneer.

Dr. Meechai, who has always
opposed compulsory birth con-
trol, said today that he and
his organization would begin
operating at Kampuchean
camps at Mat Ruk, later this
month.

They have already provided
some 9,000 married women,
about 50 per cent of the total,
in the two biggest Kampuchean
camps with contraceptives.

Most have been injected with
Depo-Provera, a preparation
banned in the United States but
approved, according to Dr. Mee-
chai, by the World Health
Organization.

"We are offering Kampuchean
women the human rights
already enjoyed by Thai and
Western women—the right to
choose freely when to have
children," Dr. Meechai said.

"Every woman signs a consent
form before receiving any sort
of contraceptive. Everything is
voluntary. The only objection
have come from some foreign
aid workers."

"They believe there should
be no control on Khmer births,
regardless of individual choice,
because of population losses in
recent years," Dr. Meechai
said.

Two Kampuchean women were
killed and seven wounded when
a mortar shell exploded in a
refugee camp on Thailand's
eastern border.

The English-language news-
paper Bangkok Post quoted
Thai military sources as saying
that the shell was fired by
Vietnamese troops from a post
about four miles inside Kam-
puchean territory.

His parents committed suicide
in 1968.

Fu Tsong first returned to
China last year to attend a
commemorative ceremony in
honour of his parents.

After his first official contact
with China, he wrote a letter
to Mr. Deng Xiaoping, the
deputy Prime Minister, express-
ing the hope that a group of
Chinese musicians would tour
Britain.

Peking has opened its doors
more and more to Chinese
living abroad who wish to visit
the country or reside here.
Regular appeals are made to
them, such as the publication
of this interview, to contribute
towards China's modernization.

Fu Tsong, who has since re-
turned to China, said he found
"the minds of my musician
friends more emancipated".

Young musicians in China
had a learning ability often
better than that of many
foreign students. Some children
have a marvellous feeling for
music."

He told the magazine that
their isolation until recently
was not a "major problem".
He intended making further
visits to China in the future.
Agence France-Press.

The pianist is the son of
Fu Lei, who translated Balzac
into Chinese.

Fu Tsong fled while on an
officially-sanctioned visit to
Poland following his father's
disgrace during the 1957 "anti-
rightist" campaign.

"Both my father and I would
have had to expose each other.
This was unthinkable. So I was
forced to leave," he said.

"About my leaving, I always
felt full of regret and anguish.
After all, I am one of millions
of intellectuals in China. They
all suffered terribly in the Cul-
tural Revolution. But I escaped
this. It seemed unfair to me."

Committee for UNICEF
number 10X
8 Osnabrough Street
DON NW1 3PU

Survival Crisis
Kampuchia!

Invest failure in Kampuchia has led to
other crises. Kampuchians desperately
need for survival and a seed for
planting before the monsoon.
ext 90 days are critical!

ist to help them, please send donations to:-

Social Focus

Pregnancy and
drugs: why safety cannot
be guaranteed

The verdict by the Florida court which
had been hearing an action by a mother
who claimed her son's birth deformities
were caused by an anti-nausea drug,
Debenex, taken during pregnancy, will
have satisfied no one. The award of
\$20,000 compensation for the boy's medical
expenses, but no damages, has been
claimed as a victory by both sides.

In case has, however, renewed fears in
Britain about the safeguards provided by
the Medicines Commission. Questions in
Parliament and comment elsewhere have
suggested that the testing and monitor-
ing of drugs could be improved. Once
again, doctors and the pharmaceutical
industry are being criticized as uncaring
and indifferent to the reasonable anxieties
of pregnant women.

At first sight these complaints seem
reasonable. Surely, nearly 20 years after
thalidomide, drugs prescribed to pregnant
women should have been properly tested
to guarantee their safety? In practice,
the answer to that question is that no
such complete reassurance is possible.

Birth defects are common. Leaving
aside minor blemishes such as birthmarks,
two or three out of every 100 newborn
infants have some minor abnormality.
Of these defects about half are internal,
such as abnormalities in the heart and
blood vessels (mostly correctable in-
vasively by surgery). Many congenital
disorders may affect more than one organ,
those resulting from some variation in
the chromosomes affect both the physical
appearance and mental function—Down's
syndrome (mongolism) is the best-known
example.

Some birth defects run in families;
often a fault such as an extra finger
can be traced back for half a dozen
generations. As medical understanding has
improved, many of the more common de-
fects have been traced to damage in the
chromosomes (more frequent when the
parents are elderly) or to external fac-
tors.

Of the external causes the most im-
portant is infection with rubella (German
measles) early in pregnancy, when there
is a high risk of deafness, heart disease,
and other defects in the infant: for that
reason all teenage girls should be vacci-
nated to give them protection against the
infection. Infection with another less
common virus, cytomegalovirus, is respon-
sible for some cases of mental retardation.
Nevertheless, most birth defects remain
unexplained.

All these associations need to be taken
into account when a suspicion falls on a
drug. Since every 100 women who take no
drugs in pregnancy will include two or
three whose babies are handicapped for
"natural" reasons, the same proportion
will be affected in any 100 women who
take a specific drug even if it is com-
pletely harmless. Only if that proportion
is consistently higher, or if one type of
defect occurs unusually frequently, should
there be grounds for suspicion. Clearly no
reliance can be placed on isolated reports
based on the unfortunate experiences of
only a handful of women.

The difficulties are compounded in the
case of drugs that may have only a mar-
ginal effect. If, for example, a drug dou-
bles the frequency of an abnormality that
occurs normally at a frequency of one in
every 300 births, then convincing evidence
will require detailed examination of the
outcome of thousands of pregnancies. Two
non-controversial examples are the fam-
ilar villains tobacco and alcohol. Women
who smoke in pregnancy are slightly more
likely to have stillbirths and their babies
are smaller—but those conclusions were
reached only after decades of research
on tens of thousands of women. Women
who drink heavily throughout pregnancy
may give birth to infants with character-
istic facial appearances and mental re-
tardation, despite the worldwide avail-
ability of alcohol the syndrome was
recognized only comparatively recently.

Little wonder, therefore, that there is
uncertainty about whether or not common
tranquillizers may have an effect on the
developing fetus.

Where does this leave the woman who
has just become pregnant? The drugs
advice that she should take no drugs
(other than iron and vitamins) during
pregnancy is often unrealistic, though

doctors do make every effort to keep
prescriptions to a minimum. Pregnant
women suffer from morning sickness,
heartburn, constipation, and infections,
and many are already on drugs as treat-
ment for disorders such as diabetes or
hypertension. As usual, the best that medi-
cine can offer is a compromise. These
common complaints can be treated with
old-established drugs that have been pre-
scribed for many years. The certainty that
a drug is "safe" for pregnant women
increases with every year that it has
been used. Since doctors report birth
defects both to official drug-regulating
agencies and to medical journals, this
process has thrown up associations
between birth defects and several cat-
egories of drugs, including oral anti-
coagulants, anticonvulsants and sex
hormones.

So claims that an old-established drug
such as Debenex may cause deformities
have to be seen in perspective. However,
much experts warn of the dangers of
taking any drugs in pregnancy, women
who suffer miserably from a complaint
such as recurrent vomiting will ask for
treatment. Vomiting in pregnancy is
usually no more than an inconvenience,
but in a few women it may be incapacitat-
ingly severe. Doctors who look after
pregnant women generally have a short
list of familiar, trusted drugs: they can be
reasonably confident on the basis of their
accumulated experience that none of these
can have frequent unsuspected effects on
the developing fetus. If one of these drugs
comes under suspicion they may have to
replace it with a newer, less tried alterna-
tive. The risks have to be balanced. No
guarantee of safety can be given for any
medicine; but the relatively few drugs
in common use in pregnancy have safety
records that ought to be acceptable in a
society which seems content for women
to become pregnant while susceptible to
rubella, to smoke during pregnancy, and
to reject some or all of the medical care
available to them.

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

Four reasons
why the Budget strategy
cannot succeed

International Monetary Statistics, the rate
of growth of the money supply in its broad
and agreed definition M3 centred on 10
per cent a year, at an almost identical
rate for the five-year period up to 1978
in four countries—West Germany, Switzer-
land, Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Yet though all these countries
had virtually the same rate of growth in
their money supply, their rates of infla-
tion were dramatically different—15 per
cent in the United Kingdom, over that
period, compared with 4 per cent in Switzer-
land, 4½ in West Germany and 9 per cent
in Belgium.

Not only that, but the countries
which had markedly lower infla-
tion rates than the United Kingdom had
also a markedly higher money supply than
the United Kingdom in relation to gross
national income. For while the United
Kingdom's money supply amounted to only
34 per cent of its gross national income,
in the case of Germany it was twice as
high at 67 per cent, and in the case of
Switzerland it was actually no less than
four times as high at 125 per cent.

If then the Government has made
the link between monetary growth and
inflation the cornerstone of all its econ-
omic policies, how does the Govern-
ment explain, on its own principles, that
inflation from 1974 to 1978 was higher
in Germany and Switzerland than in the
United Kingdom? But again this is
another major plank in the Govern-
ment's argument that this is clearly
fallacious.

This is the assumption, which is a
major premise of the White Paper, that
government borrowing is a means of
financing the monetary growth. It is
nothing of the sort. Research on exactly
this point at Cambridge has shown that
the correlation coefficient between change
in the money stock in the United King-
dom and the borrowing requirement is
precisely zero.

Four decimal places. Truly, this
is mainly because the Government
relinquished the control of credit by
credit ceilings, and introduced an
alternative and wholly ineffective
system for regulating credit in 1971.

But there are at least two other
flaws in the monetarist approach which
are relevant to the current issue of
further curbing the supply of money.

One concerns the meaning of money
supply control. It is difficult to take
this seriously unless the policy embraces
all the main factors which make up the
supply of money. The fact is, however,
that one major factor, bank borrowing
by the private sector, is exempted from
any real control, especially with the
abolition of the "corset" following the
ending of exchange controls, and lending
to the private sector has been expand-
ing hugely over the past year.

What, therefore, the Government's
policies come down to in practice is
not so much curbing the supply of
money as curbing the public sector.
Yet purely on monetarist grounds the
Government should be doing the reverse
because the Government's own financial
reports reveal, for every year since 1972
except one (1973), that the private sector
has formed the majority of domestic
credit expansion (DCE).

There is yet another flaw in the
Government's argument. This is the
assumption that if DCE is to be restrained
without restraining private borrowing,
which is what the Government wants to
do, the PSBR must be cut. Once again
this is false. For insofar as PSBR is
financed by borrowing from individuals,
pension funds, etc., then even on mon-
etarist grounds it is harmless and non-
inflationary. It is only when the PSBR
is financed by borrowing from the Gov-
ernment, that it is a major and increas-
ing proportion of the PSBR—no less than
73 per cent in 1973 according to the Gov-
ernment's own figures—is financed by
such borrowing and is therefore irrele-
vant to the money supply. In view of
all this, the conclusion that Mrs Thatcher
has embarked on a massive programme
of public expenditure cuts, not because
economic logic dictates this, but because
that is what the Prime Minister is deter-
mined on politically, and the economic
arguments adduced in favour are purely
rationalizations for pre-conceived
political goals?

Michael Meacher
The author is Labour MP
for Oldham West

Child custody: unfair to fathers?

In recent years a major com-
plaint about child custody
decisions has been that fathers
have almost no chance of
getting custody of their
children, and that mothers get
custody in nine out of 10
cases. Is it worth looking
at the available evidence to see
whether these allegations are true?

At present we have no way
of verifying claims that men
get custody of their children
who are not prepared to fight
custody battles or who per-
suade fathers that they have no
chance of getting custody from
the courts, or of getting legal
aid to fight such battles. Nor
can we enter the wider argu-
ment of whether fathers get a
raw deal from society which
encourages men and women to
believe that the wife will be
the child-minder. What we can
do is use the evidence of two
studies on custody, (Keele,
Oxford) on custody, and also
officially reported custody
decisions on appeal, to see how
the courts actually deal with these
cases.

The studies show that in
about 90 per cent of cases
wives ask for and get sole cus-
tody. But this is normally by
agreement, because only about
6 per cent of custody cases are
contested by the time of hear-
ing. In 1978 this represented
about 6,000 divorces—a con-
siderable number in human
terms. More cases start off con-
tested, but perhaps fathers are
obstructed along the way or
persuaded to give up their
claims. It seems that the 6 per
cent must represent a self-
selected sample of very deter-
mined fathers who in their
lawyer's (and thus wider
society's) assessment have a
good chance of winning
sueway.

In uncontested cases the stu-
dies showed that the status
held the "residential" status
quo" of the child at the time
of the divorce petition in over
99 per cent of cases. In con-
tested cases, more surprisingly,
93 per cent of court orders
confirmed the child's status
quo. The difference in con-
tested cases was that more
children lived with their
fathers, and mothers seemed
to challenge such residence
status with the father more than
the other way round. It is cer-
tainly true that where the
court did change the status
quo it was always in the
mother's favour, but the para-
mountcy of the status quo
in contested cases would
appear to be the more signifi-
cant finding.

If then the maintenance of
the status quo is the most nor-
mal type of custody order
made, one would expect to
find the same pattern in the
reported appeal cases (which
are by definition contested).
As expected, many cases result
in mothers with the status quo
in their favour getting cus-
tody; similarly fathers. But
cases also exist of fathers
getting custody from the
appeal court even though the
mother previously had the
children. Reasons given in-
clude the father's country of
residence, the mother's
obstruction over access, the
mother's unacceptable social
isolation because of her reli-
gion, older children's wishes.

Clearly special reasons in the
father's favour can persuade
an appeal court to disturb the
status quo to give him custody.

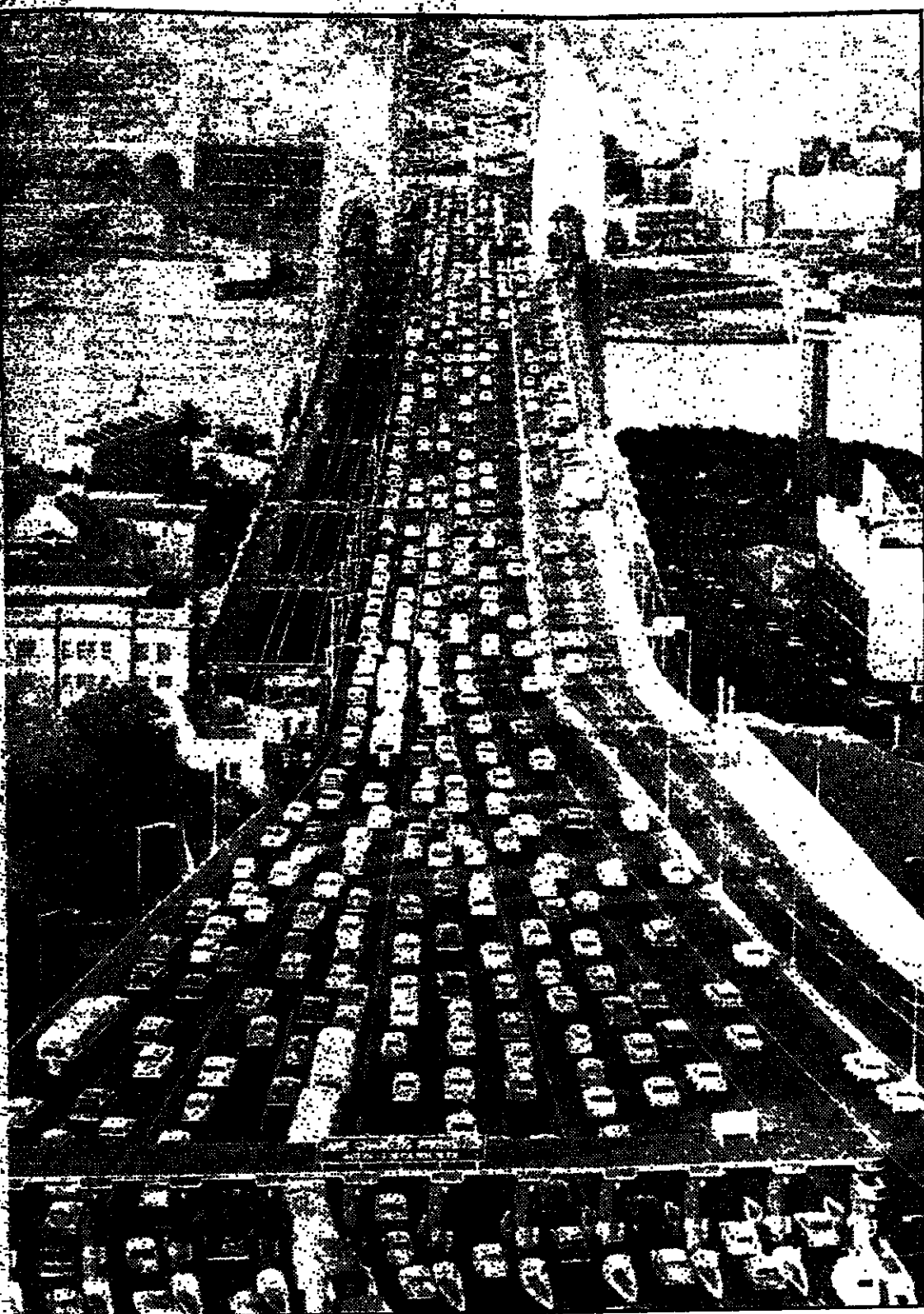
The major discrepancy be-
tween the studies and the
reported cases arises over
mothers getting custody where
the father already has the
children. Over five recent
years it was found that half of
all the reported appeal cases
resulted in the mother getting
custody although the father
had the status quo. In seven of
these 19 cases it was the
judge's simple view that young
children needed their mothers
that was the dominant factor
in the decision, and a further
case on similar lines reunited
split siblings into the mother's
care. Other reasons for giving
the mother custody were the
father's unsuitable personality,
and his blocking of the other's
access.

It is of great concern that
the judge decided many of
these cases which appear un-
reasonable or perverse in the
mother's favour against the
professional welfare officer's
recommendation for the father.
On the other hand some cases
could be considered reason-
able: certainly two where the
children wished to return to
their mothers, and one where
the father's way of life as a
member of the Exclusive
Brethren, was considered to be
unduly harsh and restrictive.

Most of these cases of
changed status quo in the
mother's favour are worrying.
Given that the "normal" deci-
sion is usually to disturb
the status quo, not display any
substantial judicial bias, it is

of concern that the appeal
cases provide evidence of real,
widespread bias by the small
band of 22 male appeal court
judges. Moreover, they are pre-
pared to allow such bias

NEW SOUTH WALES



For the past four years an intense struggle has been in progress between the six Australian states to share foreign investment attracted to the country by its abundant natural resources and economic and political stability. State governments have launched international promotional campaigns and established new overseas offices to marshal international money into the states' respective development projects.

New South Wales, as the most populous state and having the most developed services, has been at the forefront of the inter-state competition. Its Premier, Mr Neville Wran, has viewed the introduction of large-scale foreign investment as an economic and political necessity.

When he led the Labour Party to victory in May 1976 the state had the highest unemployment rate and was staggering out of the 1974-75 recession with one of the highest inflation rates. Mr Wran championed his frequent local calls for greater foreign investment with visits to Britain, Germany, France and the United States. The Premier had highly attractive items for sale: coal and relatively cheap and plentiful energy for high energy-consuming industries.

On his return from his second tour he announced one of the state's vital arteries is also a landmark: Sydney Harbour Bridge.

preliminary assurances from two companies—Alumax, of the United States, and Pechiney, of France—to participate as principal foreign partners in the establishment of two aluminium smelters near Newcastle, 100 miles north of Sydney with a combined total cost of \$1,000m.

This was the largest foreign investment in industrial development in the state's history—a fact upon which the Premier campaigned heavily during last year's state elections which saw the Labour Party returned with a record majority.

These two projects were won by New South Wales against strong lobbying from Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia—the first two of which have larger established aluminium smelting facilities. As at October last year investment in New South Wales's manufacturing projects at either committed or in final feasibility stages constituted 43 per cent of the national total.

The total figure is \$3,145m with \$1,000m from the two proposed smelters and a further \$230m for the doubling of the production capacity at the Alcan (Canadian-controlled) smelter, also near Newcastle. Under state government guidelines on foreign investment Australian investors must have a 50 per cent stake in new manufacturing development projects.

As almost all projects are undertaken with a 50 per cent foreign commitment, overseas groups are undertaking final feasibility studies or have agreed to participate in projects calling for an injection by them of at least \$1,500m.

New South Wales is the clear leader among the six states in terms of investment in manufacturing. Compared to New South Wales's figure of \$3,145m, Queensland has projects under construction valued at \$1,413m, Western Australia at \$1,336m, and Victoria \$1,124m.

Although the New South Wales Government recently launched a programme to attract foreign and local investment into oil and base metal exploration, the coal industry has been the recipient of most investor interest in the mining industry.

The Japanese have been quick with offers for investment in the state's enormous coal reserves, attempting to secure supplies by equity participation and also to assume a more forceful role in pricing arrangements.

British Petroleum last year announced the acquisition of the remaining 50 per cent in the state's largest coal miner, Clutha Developments, the

local offshoot of the giant Ludwig group of the United States.

CRA (Comzone Riointo of Australia), the Australian arm of RTZ, is actively engaged in attempting to enlarge its representation in the New South Wales coal industry, having been thwarted in 1978 in a takeover bid for Coal and Allied Industries—one of the state's largest coalmining companies. There is a total of \$1,350m committed for investment in the industry before 1985 and here again almost 50 per cent of this sum would have offshore sources.

Although the state has a skilled labour force, its poor industrial record has certainly created caution in the minds of potential investors. The coal industry in particular has been subject to heavy industrial dispute. During the past 12 months there have been two lengthy strikes at Newcastle and Wollongong which have tied up coal exports.

While the possibility of industry nationalization at either federal or state level is highly remote, more left-leaning members of the Labour Party than Mr Wran favour more stringent controls of foreign investment. They would favour a lower foreign participation than is allowed under foreign investment guidelines and a greater government say in export levels and pricing arrangements.

Raymond Bashford
The Australian

Brewongle born again

The famous green slope that is the Sydney cricket ground Hill is under threat from a monster named Brewongle. Though its name indicates the monster might have stepped out of Lewis Carroll's *Jabberwocky*, Brewongle is far from an imaginary creature. It stands a little more than 150ft, brooding over the best known sports ground in New South Wales.

The massive concrete Brewongle stand, replacing a tumbledown wood and

iron structure by the same name, is the latest move to update the outmoded sporting facilities of New South Wales and its capital city.

At a cost of \$5.6m the Brewongle stand has risen in 12 months to its near-completed imposing state, sweeping in a long curve between the Sydney cricket ground members' stand and the Hill.

The Hill's barrackers are well-known for hurling abuse and other, more dangerous, missiles. But in the

years ahead, their barbed comments will come from comfortably padded seats rather than from the beer-moistened grass.

Though low on the rebuilding priority list, a grandstand seems certain to replace the Hill eventually. Meanwhile it remains a narrow space looked down on by the monster, Brewongle. With the new stand to be finished by the middle of this year, the capacity of the Sydney cricket ground will rise to 60,000,

probably still insufficient for the most important stadium in a sports-mad city.

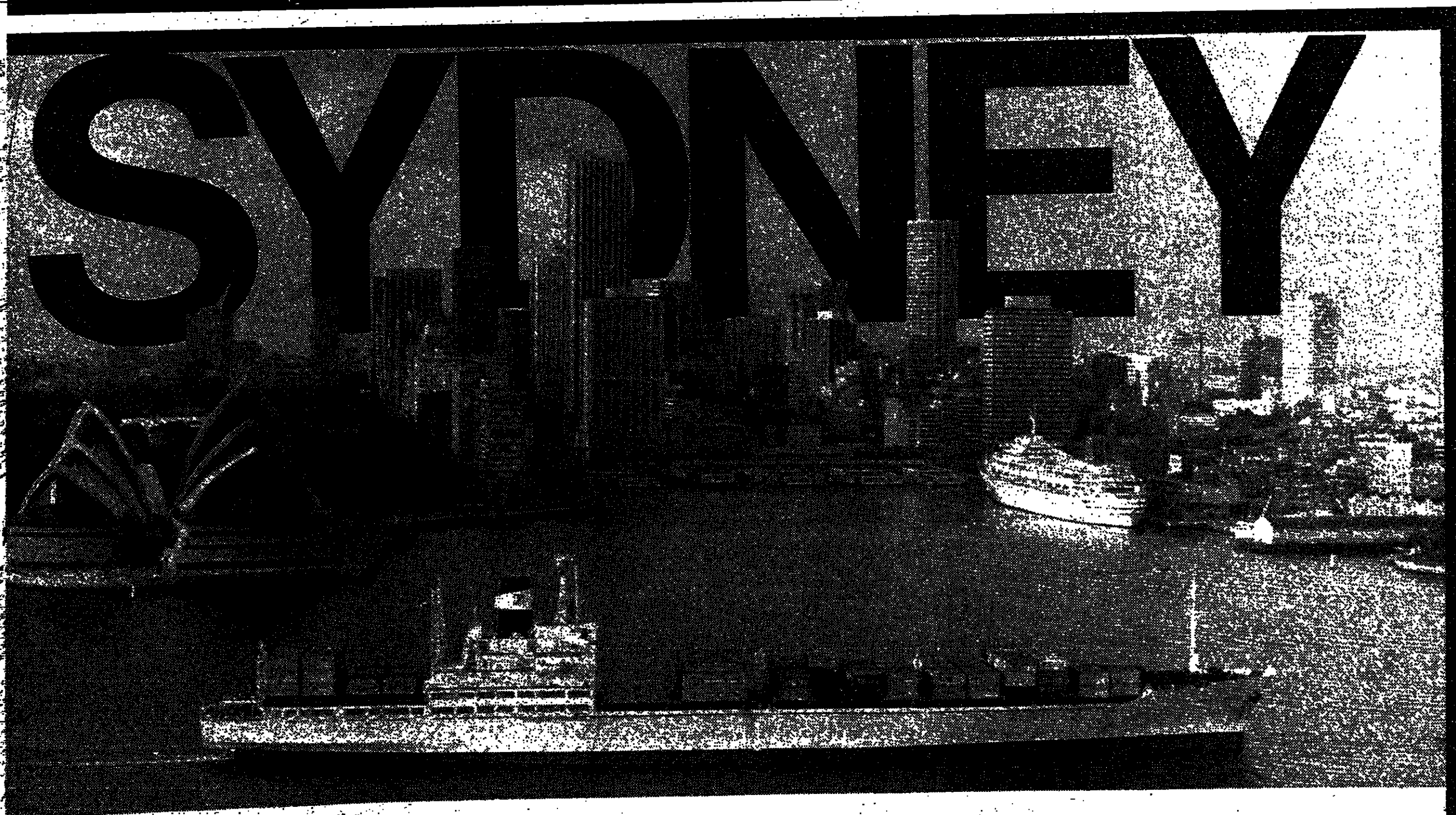
A proposal for a sporting complex at Homebush Bay, in Sydney's western suburbs, which was to have been the venue for the Olympic Games in 1988, has been shelved. Mr Neville Wran, the Premier of New South Wales, squashed any thought of Sydney staging the Olympics. The facilities are not available.

Most important representative soccer, rugby union,

rugby league and cricket matches are played at the Sydney cricket ground. Rugby league remains the top sport, supported by heavy private sponsorship, wide television coverage and social clubs funded by rows and rows of slot machines.

All but one of the 12 Sydney premiership teams are sponsored for sums ranging from \$20,000 to 10 times that figure. Teams carry product names and

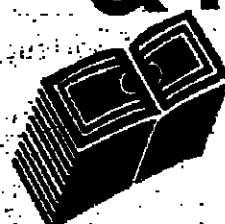
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Unemployment picture is improving

Economy bright, outlook fine

The New South Wales economy is performing better than that of other states. Moreover, the outlook is for a continued acceleration in economic activity with projects totalling about \$10,000m announced or planned to start before 1985.

Of this, 65 per cent of all known projects above \$5m are being undertaken by private enterprise. Economic activity in Australia has generally accelerated during the past 12 months and the economy, apart from one or two flat spots, is more favourable than it has been for several years. Moreover, there has been a decided increase in business confidence. Reflecting this, New South Wales has recorded increases of more than the national average in several areas over the past 12 months.

Building construction in the state has recovered from the 1974-75 recession to the extent that the number of dwellings under construction at the end of September 1979

was the highest for five years. Commercial building activity, which has been depressed, particularly in city office buildings, is gathering momentum while new developments already under way, notably in the coal and aluminium industries, are providing added impetus.

Raw steel production in the six months to November rose by almost 20 per cent on the same period of 1978 and the total Australian output was at record levels. New South Wales accounts for about 90 per cent of Australia's raw steel production at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Australia's sole steel producer, Broken Hill Proprietary Co., is finding it difficult to cope with domestic demand and is considering a \$500m expansion programme, which would include a new \$160m blast furnace at Newcastle.

The pick-up in economic activity has resulted in an improvement in employment. Three years ago New South Wales had the highest levels

of unemployment among the states. At the end of February 1980 6.8 per cent of the state's workforce was unemployed, which is the second lowest among the states. Only Victoria was better with 6.48 per cent unemployed. The national average at the end of February was 7.1 per cent.

The improvement in the unemployment figures is significant because New South Wales provides about a third of Australia's workforce. It also contains more than 35 per cent of the population living within a 170-kilometre radius of the state's capital, Sydney.

Opinion is divided on why the New South Wales economy is performing better than that of other states. In part it seems that it is recovering from the drastic slump of 1974-75 which occurred earlier in New South Wales than in other states, and which was more severe. It is no doubt also partly because employment in New South Wales is not involved much in the weaker spots of the economy.

The car replacement parts industry, which is centred largely on Victoria and South Australia, is going through hard times. The industry is a substantial employer of labour. In the 1974-75 recession the local steel industry was badly affected, which means that the brunt fell on New South Wales.

The state Government is attempting to quicken the process of improving employment. In the state budget brought down last September measures costing about

\$40m were announced to provide employment and training opportunities for more than 20,000 young people, where the unemployment levels are highest.

The measures include special grants to municipal councils, for labour-intensive projects in areas of highest youth unemployment and an increase in numbers under a youth employment training programme. The state Government will employ half of the young people and local government the other half.

The Government will also offer additional apprenticeships in government departments and authorities.

The state budget was a surprise because it was a much softer package than expected. The Government boosted its social welfare programme but did not increase taxes. It was the first successive budget without imposing new or higher taxes or increasing charges. Only two months earlier the Government appeared to be trying to prepare the electorate for increased imposts.

A main reason was that the federal Government had cut its loan allocations to New South Wales for the second year running, putting the state in a difficult position to curb its capital works, housing and school and transport programmes.

A promise to phase out death duties in New South Wales, which brought in \$90m in 1978-79, was a factor for 12 months, saving \$30m.

The budget strategy also relies on a heavy reduction

in the massive deficit incurred by the state's Public Transport Commission and substantial revenue from the gambling game lotto in its first year of operation. The PTC deficit, which has risen steadily for the past decade, is to be cut from \$452m to \$406m. The snowballing of the public transport deficit has been a main constraint on budgeting in New South Wales in recent years. The budget also relies on income of \$16m from lotto.

The state Treasurer, Mr Jack Renshaw, said that the Government still proposed to replace its controversial road maintenance tax with a new fuel tax. The road maintenance tax was dropped last year after lorry owner-drivers blocked Sydney and other capital cities in protest. Mr Renshaw said the Government could not ignore the need to tax heavy vehicles to meet roads.

The state budget provides for a 9.8 per cent increase in total spending—slightly less than the country's inflation rate of 10.5 per cent.

The state's capital works programme is expected to rise by about 10 per cent this financial year to \$2,200m. Much of this will go towards increasing the generation of electricity for the investment projects already announced—namely aluminium smelters. Aluminium producers, affected by rising power costs and environmental restrictions, are turning to Australia as one of the remaining areas in the world with relatively low power costs.

The state's coal industry

also is on the verge of a boom, mainly in the export of steaming coal for power generation—a consequence of the rapid increase in the world price of oil. The big oil companies are clamouring to invest in Australian coal companies to secure access to future supplies of energy.

A study by the Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce of important mining and manufacturing projects at various stages of development showed that New South Wales accounted for 43 per cent of manufacturing projects and 24 per cent of all manufacturing and mining. It was second only to Western Australia, which accounted for 40 per cent of the total.

The development projects already planned will improve employment prospects and sustain the future economic growth of New South Wales. Employment data are yet available for many of the projects, but government planners estimate that the employment opportunities for those projects for which such information is available total about 25,000.

The Government is aware that crippling strikes, particularly in the oil industry, are giving Australia and in particular New South Wales a poor image abroad—one of militant trade unions striking indiscriminately. It is an image which the Government is anxious to shed.

According to Government officials the number of working days lost in the state in 1979 was 1,300,000—only half the number lost in 1974.

A Special Correspondent

Soldiers chasing convicts found it fit

Coal again the major attraction

Easily accessible, high quality coals provided the historic base for the development of industry in New South Wales, and now provide a new round of development in the state.

The coking coal, which was the attraction for the development of Australia's major iron and steel industry in the state, was accessible that it was discovered accidentally by soldiers chasing runaway convicts early in the nineteenth century. But with the emphasis in world trade shifting to energy, the state's resources of steaming coal have become the major new attraction.

In the past two years the prospects of cheap electricity, made cheaper by discounts available to users of large blocks of power, have attracted a range of power-hungry industries to New South Wales. In particular, European and American-based aluminium groups have committed themselves to investments totalling \$1,200m in aluminium smelters in the Hunter, River Valley.

In terms of turnover value added, these projects could usurp the iron and steel industries which at present are the largest in the state, and the major factors in maintaining New South Wales' position as the main industrial state in the country. According to a recent survey by the Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce, important manufacturing projects, either committed or at the final feasibility stages, amount to \$3,145m.

A breakdown of these figures by the state's Department of Mineral Resources and Development shows that 60 per cent of private investment projects are destined for the manufacturing sector, with 90 per cent earmarked for mining and 10 per cent for service industries.

In addition to aluminium projects costing, it is estimated, \$1,230m, expansion in the iron and steel industry will take \$620m, other base metals \$250m, chemical and petrochemical products \$593m, food, beverages and tobacco \$55m, on top of the \$5m for the steel industry. These figures, no accident, give some impression of the strength already inherent in the state's economy, likely to follow the lead of the rest of the country in the development of the motor vehicle industry.

New South Wales lags South Wales, behind Victoria in several raw materials industries, particularly the development of food group textiles, clothing, the form of footwear and motor vehicles. Steaming coal, in value added, the food group, group in New South Wales inadequate in 1977-78—the latest period for which complete statistics are available—was the largest industry with \$1,172m followed by non-transport other important machinery and equipment at \$1,021m, and basic metals at \$1,021m.

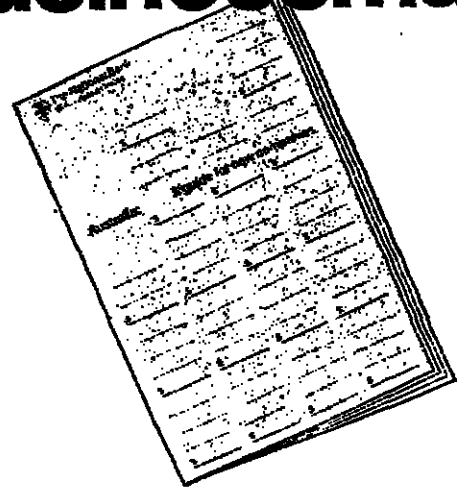
The next four groups were chemical, petroleum and coal products \$679m; paper, printing and publishing \$678m; fabricated metal products \$678m; and transport equipment \$540m.

The dominance of New South Wales and Victoria in Australian industry is illustrated by the fact that value added by New South Wales industry at \$7,741m represents 39 per cent of the national total.

The industries located in the state are concentrated in three centres: Sydney, Geelong and Melbourne. Sydney, Geelong and Melbourne represent 150 and 150 and 150 of the state's manufacturing output.

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State leads in agriculture

Britain is not greatly missed

Thanks to its wheat and wool, plus emerging grains such as rice and constant production of beef New South Wales has been able to maintain its leading position in Australian agriculture over the past decade.

The entry of Britain into the European Community, although potentially disastrous, has turned out to be merely a hiatus for the state's primary industries. While the impact of Britain's move into the EEC was especially felt by the state's dairy industry (and to a lesser extent meat, wheat, dried and other fruits) the impact in other states was far greater: Queensland, sugar and beef; Tasmania, apples; Victoria, dairying and dried fruits; Western Australia, lamb.

New South Wales agriculture successfully weathered the disappearance of Britain as a major market (the wool industry was not affected because the EEC treats wool as an industrial raw material) and probably experienced more trouble from the loss of the Japanese markets in 1974, the fall in demand for wool from 1974 until 1978 and the overall impact of weather.

In 1972-73 Britain accounted for 85 per cent of Australia's agricultural exports to the EEC (excluding wool) and 42 per cent in 1976-77. The United Kingdom took 13 per cent of total Australian agricultural exports in the three years to 1971-72 and this had fallen to 3 per cent three years later.

The decade started with a slowly emerging commodity boom which reached a climax in 1973-74 for most rural industries (but not so much wheat, which was still

recovering from the massive surpluses of the late 1960s and the furrow over production quotas), then slipped into quite a deep depression, especially for beef and wool and sheep meat producers. It finished on a high note between late 1978 and early 1980.

The 1980s opened with the state moving into a serious drought, which if not broken in the next few months, has the potential to repeat the terrible conditions experienced in the mid-1960s.

New South Wales is Australia's leading producer of wheat, wool and beef and is the major exporter in the first two, but ranks behind Queensland in beef (because more meat is consumed in New South Wales).

It is also the leading producer of the small 585m year rice crop which became a grain crop of importance in the late 1970s. Australia, or New South Wales, exports a greater proportion—about 85 per cent—of its rice crop than any other rice producer in the world. The state's dairying and sugar industries rank a distant second behind Victoria and Queensland respectively. The state is the leading exporter of rural products from Australia, with wheat and wool leading the way.

The state's total crop output was equal to 30 per cent of the total Australian gross value of \$4,723m. In 1977-78, when New South Wales, like most other states, was emerging from the rural slump of the mid-1970s (which coincided with the best weather in all states for a decade), the state maintained its dominance in producing staples, although the dollar values were much lower.

For instance New South Wales's total cereal production has a gross value of \$516m, or 38 per cent of the Australian gross value for all cereal production of \$1,353m. The state's output of all crops had a gross value of \$843m in 1977-78, or nearly 25 per cent of the national figure of \$3,418m.

The same effect is noticed in wool: but there is an additional factor here, which was also at work in beef. The improvement in growing conditions because of the very good weather in 1978 coincided with a quite dramatic improvement in markets for both wool and beef. Both had experienced a reduction in herd size, not only in New South Wales but in all other states during the rural slump in the mid-1970s.

The number of sheep started improving in 1977-78, but the increase in the beef herd is expected to start in earnest later this year. So, the improvement in markets, which coincided with depressed cattle and sheep numbers as well as improved weather, combined to push the gross value in production up sharply in 1978-79 from the previous year.

The gross value of wool production in New South Wales in the year to the end of June, 1979, was \$478m or 35 per cent of the national total of \$1,374m, but in 1977-78 it was \$417m, about the same proportion of the national figure of \$2,06m.

Western Australia and Victoria were the other major Australian wool-producing states, but ranked well behind New South Wales. But in meat the

impact of the improved markets and the better conditions, plus the scarcity of supply is made more apparent in 1978-79 gross value of New South Wales meat production was estimated at \$890m, compared to \$577m the previous year. The gross value of Australian meat production was \$3,155m in 1978-79, compared to \$1,969m the previous year (this includes beef, sheep and lambs, pigs and poultry slaughtering).

The total gross value of all agricultural production, including forestry, fishing and hunting in New South Wales in 1978-79 was \$3,202m, or about \$1,000m above 1977-78's figure of \$2,217m. The New South Wales figure in 1977-78 represented just under 30 per cent of the gross value of all Australian rural (fish, hunting, forestry included) production. The following year the proportion was the same.

The state's dominance of Australian agriculture is further emphasized by the following: in 1976-77, the best year for which figures are available, the state had 49,586 of Australia's 169,754 agricultural enterprises.

This was about 29.2 per cent, just under the state's share of the gross value of all Australian agricultural production. It grew 4,390 million hectares of crops in 1977-78 (the latest year for which up-to-date and final figures are available) or 29.6 per cent of the 16,486 million hectares of crops grown nationally in that year.

Glenn Dyer
Australian Financial Review

People enthusiastic about saving

A future you can bank on

Given New South Wales' predominance in population terms, that state also sees the heaviest representation by the trading and savings banks in terms of number of branches and business carried out. Of total trading bank deposits and advances at December, 1979, of \$24,973m, \$11,190m were in New South Wales, with Victoria next at \$5,683m.

Of the major trading banks, three have their head offices in Sydney: the Bank of New South Wales, the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney. New South Wales also has a state bank, the Rural Bank of New South Wales. The Bank of New South Wales, founded in 1817, was the first bank in Australia, and was also the first trading bank to establish its own savings bank subsidiary.

Because of direct government controls on the banking sector, and competition from other less restricted sectors, banks have seen their share of the capital market decline. While this problem is not unique to Australia, the answer was for the banks to diversify to

get round these controls. One way of extending their activities was to take up shares in growing merchant banking industry which allows greater flexibility in taking short deposits and making loans.

Banks also bought into finance companies, with all the major trading banks now having finance subsidiaries. In terms of finance company business, New South Wales leads the way with 35 per cent of total finance company receivables as against 25 per cent in Victoria, 17 per cent in Queensland and 10 per cent in Western Australia.

Finance companies have been operating in New South Wales since the 1920s but their activities have been restricted. Hire purchase was the main activity in the 1950s to be replaced by leasing in the 1960s and then property in the early 1970s. After the property investment rise and fall, finance companies have turned back to leasing and to commercial loans, hire purchase activity has dwindled somewhat as leasing has become a popular alternative.

The standing of the bank-affiliated finance companies recently received some attention after the failure of the

Bank of Adelaide's finance company, Finance Corporation of Australia. Through their trading bank parents the bank-affiliated finance companies have acquired a quasi "lender of last resort" status with the Central Bank. The circumstances surrounding the collapse of the Finance Corporation of Australia and its subsequent rescue were markedly different from the investors' point of view, from the events of the failure of Sydney-based Associated Securities in February last year.

Investors in FCA did not suffer; many of those with money in Associated Securities did.

Associated Securities was taken over by the Midland Bank and is now back on its feet as Associated Midland. The results of those two crashes, though, have been a stronger flow of funds to the financiers with Australian trading bank parents.

The building society sector in New South Wales is strong and financially sound and, in dollar and popularity terms, New South Wales holds the largest amount of building society business.

Western Australia, though, has the best market pen-

etration on the basis of total withdrawable funds of building societies in proportion to population, while only taking up 8.6 per cent of Australia's population. Western Australia accounts for 18 per cent of building society assets.

Building societies have been in existence in New South Wales since 1850 and at present there are about 46 permanent societies in the state. The largest is the St George Building Society, followed by the NSW Permanent Building Society, and third is the United Permanent Building Society.

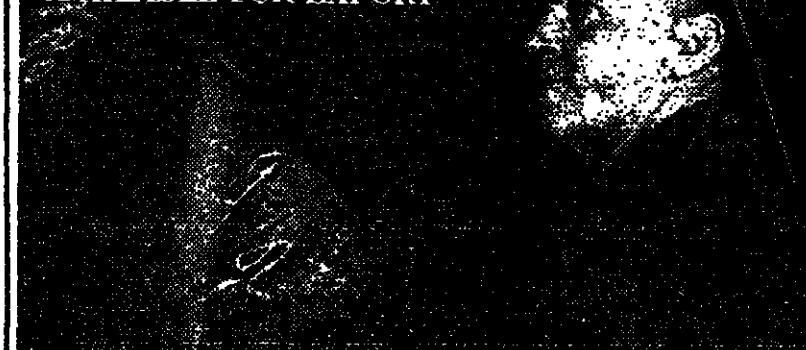
New South Wales also has a popular credit union movement, which started just after the Second World War and now consists of about 320 credit unions with assets of about \$700m. Credit unions grew up to fill the gap left by previously restrictive bank policies on consumer finance and are now a major force in the market operating as co-operatives based on employment or community associations and dealing only in deposits and loans to members.

Edna Carew
Australian Financial Review



Bringing in sheep for shearing. The wool industry was unaffected by entry into the European Community.

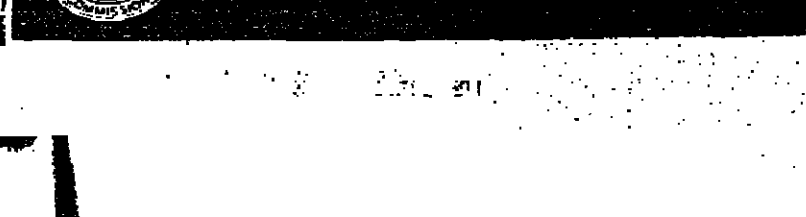
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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Paying up for Antony Gibbs

It rather looks as though Hongkong and Shanghai's bid for Antony Gibbs is all but signed, sealed and delivered. At any rate the bidder, which already has 40 per cent of the shares, has now received irrevocable commitments in respect of another 32 per cent; and the directors of Antony Gibbs are recommending the rest of the shareholders to accept. Indeed, the terms look generous enough: HSBC is offering some 90p ashore in its own paper, or a cash alternative of 85p; and that compares with a price of 49p ahead of the announcement, last December, that talks were taking place.

In effect, shareholders are being bought out on a yield of under four per cent, which is not bad in the context of the immediate outlook for merchant banking profits, and in the absence of any possibility of a counter bid.

As for Hongkong and Shanghai's reasons for paying so handsomely for the privilege of acquiring another 60 per cent stake in what must, since its acquisition in 1974, have been a less than exciting investment, they have to be inferred. Through Wardley, Hongkong and Shanghai already has merchant banking representation elsewhere in the world, but nothing in London; and a decision to build on the existing Antony Gibbs connection was the obvious method of tackling the deficiency.

All the same, the beauty of the opportunity lies in Antony Gibbs' membership of the Accepting Houses Committee; and there's still no saying whether this can be retained if Gibbs acquires a foreign parent—though the tide is apparently running in its favour. The arguments for Gibbs' retention of its membership, however, apparently hinge on HSBC's British management; and if so there is nothing in this to encourage other would-be predators—or holders of the sector.

Highland Distilleries

Monopolies uncertainty

The stock market's bet that Hiram Walker will be allowed to continue its pursuit of Highland Distilleries after a Monopolies Commission investigation continues to prop up the whisky sector and by the look of it galvanize Highland.

On a sales increase of 29 per cent Highland has increased profits by 58 per cent to £3m at the interim stage while the payment has been raised by 45 per cent although this is not intended to imply anything about the final dividend.

This profits rise compares with one of only 6 per cent reported recently by Arthur



Mr John MacPhail, chairman of Highland Distilleries.

Bell and owes much to the fact that interest charges have been cut by a third as a result of last summer's £8.7m rights issue.

Meanwhile, as it argues its case to the Monopolies Commission, Highland has not seen fit to raise the veil on its close and somewhat controversial links with Robertson & Baxter, in which it has a 34 per cent stake and shares the development costs and profits of The Famous Grouse brand. This remains a significant shot in Highland's locker given that consolidating the stake in R&B rather than taking dividends could increase full-year profits by around £1.7m and significantly boost Highland's asset base.

Without this, profits could nevertheless be heading for around £7m, against £4.6m reflecting continuing growth in The Famous Grouse, which now claims 7 per cent of the United Kingdom market, and strength in fillings. This is despite the fact that overall

consumption in the United Kingdom is forecast to dip as much as 9 per cent following Budget duty increases.

The shares up to 125p are on a prospective p/e ratio of over 13 and yield of only 3.5 per cent, assuming a 45 per cent increase in the final. This is too high a rating, if Hiram Walker is ruled against by the Commission, particularly since stocks will have risen more rapidly and given that the commitment to expand the Famous Grouse brand will put increasing pressure on finances in the year's to come. Last summer's rights issue, then, could be the first of several.

Merchant banks

Better trends

Merchant banks are emerging from a long period of hibernation. They enjoyed a boom in the 1960s—but since then they have suffered a relative decline: merchant bank shares have done poorly against the market.

The secondary banking crisis; the collapse of several property companies; the end of the high era of takeovers—and its attendant high fees for corporate advisers have all combined to put pressure on the Accepting Houses and other merchant banks. The weakness of sterling and high interest rates—which are bad for companies getting deposits from the wholesale money market—played a major part in inhibiting profits growth. Not surprisingly the market reacted adversely.

However, the signs are that the situation is now beginning to change and that a more favourable trend could be developing.

We have now seen 1979 results from several Accepting Houses including Morgan Grenfell, Schroders, Kleinwort Benson, Charterhouse Japhet—part of the Charterhouse Group—Rees Brothers, Samuel Montagu and Barings. They all show rapid growth; profits are well up—ranging from 19 per cent at Morgan Grenfell (relatively low because of excellent figures a couple of years ago) to 65 per cent at Charterhouse Japhet.

Sterling was a major cause of the poor performance in the past. About half of the deposits shown in Accepting Houses' balance sheets are in foreign currencies; and since their capital is in sterling it follows that a weak pound prevented a normal growth of the banking business.

At December, 1971, the proportion of foreign deposits of the banking system taken by the Accepting Houses was 7 per cent, but by December, 1978, this was more than halved to 3.2 per cent. The proportion of sterling deposits fell in that period from 7.2 to 5.7 per cent with an overall fall from 7 to 4 per cent. In fact most of the decline was over by 1976 and since then there has been a steady recovery.

Merchant banks were hit in other parts of their activities. Bad debts following the property and shipping troubles were commonplace. The level of merger activity declined from a record £2,900m in 1972 to a low of £290m in 1975, and has not yet recovered.

Many banks quietly diversified their business during the bad period and this diversification is beginning to bear fruit. Some, such as Warburgs, Hill Samuel and Hambros, among others, forged new foreign links.

Others took on new large shareholders, mainly to bolster balance sheets. This was the case with Arbuthnot Latham, Antony Gibbs—now in the process of being taken over by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—or Samuel Montagu, which is now firmly in the fold of the Midland Bank. Most diversified into new activities such as insurance, oil, investment management.

Other trends are getting better too. A strong sterling will enable Accepting Houses to expand their traditional banking role. High interest rates are still an inhibiting factor, but when they fall margins will improve.

All in all, the Accepting Houses have adjusted well to new conditions. Some of this was evident last year, some is taking place now and some favourable trends will only appear in a year or two. Institutions have been shy of the sector because it has been safer to stick to clearing bank shares. But attitudes could change.

Could Canada frighten off foreign investors

John Best

Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, outlined during his election campaign a programme to give Canadians greater control of their economy, large sectors of which are under foreign domination

Ottawa. Proposals by Canada's new Liberal Government to strengthen controls over foreign investment have stirred speculation about an onset of economic nationalism in the country.

Mr. Herb Gray, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, has suggested that steps to extend the mandate of the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA) will be given high priority by the new regime.

The measures are part of a five-point economic plan, heavy with nationalistic overtones, unveiled by Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the Liberal Party leader, and now the Prime Minister, in the Canadian election campaign.

Mr. Trudeau said that under his plan Canadian control of the economy—whole sectors of which are under heavy foreign ownership—would be expanded, while the benefits to Canadians from existing foreign investment would be increased.

Canadian research and development effort would be given higher priority, independent Canadian businesses would find it easier to get help from the Government and the Government would remain active in industrial development.

Dealing specifically with foreign investment, Mr. Trudeau proposed that FIRA should give publicity to bids by foreign companies to take over Canadian firms. Federal loan guarantees would be made available in certain instances to Canadian firms willing to step in and compete for control of the companies.

There would be a periodic review of the performance of foreign companies in Canada to ensure that they were operating for the country's benefit.

At present takeover bids become public knowledge only when the foreign investments agency issues its lists of takeover applications.

prophetically, the one application reviewed since the new Liberal Government displaced the nine-month conservative administration of Mr. Joe Clark, has been rejected.

It came from Detroit International Bridge Co. of Sterling Heights, Michigan, which wanted to acquire control of the Canadian Transit Co. of Windsor, Ontario. The Canadian company owns and operates the Canadian portion of the Ambassador Bridge linking Windsor and Detroit.

Mr. Gray said that the takeover scheme had been disallowed on the grounds that it did not meet the test of providing "significant benefit to Canada," laid down in the Foreign Investment Review

Act. Mr. Gray himself comes from Windsor and FIRA comes under his departmental jurisdiction.

The trade and industry minister has long been an ardent economic nationalist and it was mainly his preparatory work in the early 1970s in the area of foreign investment controls that led to the investment review legislation. At the time he was Minister of National Revenue.

By the time the legislation was enacted in late 1973, he had been moved to another portfolio—consumer and corporate affairs—and the following year he was dropped from Mr. Trudeau's cabinet. He has often complained in the years between then and his return to cabinet office after this year's election, that the investment controls

finally adopted by parliament were too weak. His return to Mr. Trudeau was partly as another sign of the minister's own economic nationalism. Mr. Gray is advocating that the area of Canadian ownership of industry, simply passing it over to takeover proposals.

The investment controls have always been a liability to Canadian nationalists, who seldom exercise veto the purchase of a company by foreigners. They are the fact that several of the key industries of the economy, including manufacturing and services, are under foreign control. They believe that the Government should stop matters getting on the other prominent political issues such as steel controls with the huge foreign. Canada still needs its resources. In the decade since the estimated \$100 of investment in energy potential a large proportion have to come from sources.

Forestry: planning for the turn of the century

The Government is working on a long-term strategy for the future size and structure of the forestry industry. It will be aimed at reducing the high level—and heavy cost—of imported timber products and could lead to a big increase in the area of British countryside being turned to productive woodland.

The latest report on the development of an overall scheme for the home timber industry is released today by the Forestry Commission. It concentrates on a marketing strategy for small diameter timber—small "roundwood"—and sawmill residues, a major source of material for conversion to pulp, paper and particle board.

The report by Joakim Porv, the Finnish timber industry consultant, provides an analysis of the current situation in the industry by about one third. As a result of earlier planting policy, the volume of roundwood in Britain is expected to increase each year by about three million cubic metres over the next 15 years—virtually doubling the present level. About half the increase will be in small diameter wood.

The report says that because Britain relies heavily on imported forest products and has a fairly small domestic production, the country is susceptible to any constraints in world supplies. The greater the share of the market supplied domestically, the less vulnerable would be the effect of future trade changes on Britain.

In the long term, forestry may prove to be a "strategically desirable industry" and, with present levels of home production, investment in

processing capacity of £1,000m or more could be justified. Behind the report is an awareness that Britain must reduce reliance on imports, which now cost over £2,370m a year and represent 92 per cent of consumption. Strategy for the United Kingdom forest industry, published in February by the Centre for Agricultural Study at Reading University, forecasts a strong and continual growth in demand, while substantially increased supply from home or European sources was unlikely. The report spoke of growing concern that there may be a world shortage of timber.

World consumption was rising, although re-forestation was small. The importance of woodland to a stable environment was increasingly recognized and some important wood-producing countries had already excluded large areas of forest from wood harvesting.

Planting rates in Britain dropped both as a matter of policy and out of uncertainty. Recent attempts by government to encourage forestry development had had a mixed reception. In some cases planting targets were not met because not enough land was available.

The report concluded that the lack of a long-term programme would damage the prospects for the entire industry. There was a need, however, to improve the supply of timber for the period after the turn of the century.

The present position in Britain is that there are some 7.5 million acres of land which could be turned to forest and which at present is either empty or being used for agriculture. Realistically, probably less than five million acres could be planted.

Ideally, the home industry could expand over the next 50 years to supply half the home demand, but again this is more likely to be 25 per cent. Any extra would come from the pressure imposed by world timber shortage, the unexploited areas are chiefly in Scotland, the North and Wales.

One of the difficulties about the forestry industry is that it has a long time scale. One forester

drily observed that the trees planted by Napoleon for his ships of oak were approaching maturity only now. Expanding forestry by new planting could have no effect on imports until 25 years afterwards or even longer. Whatever was done now to replace imports could only be achieved from trees planted in the 1950s.

It is difficult to secure and very expensive, was one comment. The main blocks on forestry development are likely to come from agriculture and the designation of certain areas of countryside as unsuitable for forestry on environmental, conservation or aesthetic grounds.

The Government accepts the need for expansion, but has not set the targets or said who should carry the expansion out—the Forestry Commission or the private sector, which shares the British industry equally between them.

Britain is one of the least afforested countries in Europe and a significant increase will depend on how determined the Government is to overcome objections from farmers, conservationists and a vocal minority who feel strongly about having their skylines altered by timber supplies will become difficult.

More and more countries will be seeking to do this until a point is reached that raw timber supplies will become difficult.

Obstacles. As wood production increases, the industry accepts that development should be linked to replacing imports rather than expanding the demand for timber. The other focus should be on adding value to home grown timber by producing wood-based goods in Britain.

More and more countries will be seeking to do this until a point is reached that raw timber supplies will become difficult.



Gathering logs from a forest in the Western Highlands: domestic output accounts for 10 per cent of British timber consumption.

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Business Diary: ITV's fifth column • MSc (oil)?

If the auguries prove right, the genteel crowds which gather outside Harrods are likely to be diverted by the sight of shy figures scuttling around in dark glasses and false moustaches during the next few months.

Despite appearances, this is not because a murder trial has moved to Knightsbridge, but due, rather, to the competition to win the independent television franchises which come up for grabs later this year.

This peculiar brand of British lottery will involve the present franchise holders pitting their wits against anyone who feels sufficiently emboldened to jump against them.

It is at this point that the problem of identification enters. The would-be usurpers have to convince the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which is housed directly opposite Harrods, that they have within their ranks a sufficient number of experienced programme makers. And where else can they come from but existing independent television companies or the BBC?

This seemingly unresolvable dilemma has been met in various ways by the present companies. Some, such as Yorkshire Television, have said plainly that anyone found courting any new franchise applicant, even one threatening an ITV company in another area, will be sacked. Others have threatened lesser forms of professional death, a stance followed by the BBC—fearful, perhaps, of the redundancy payments which it might incur by following the lead of the Yorkshire camp.

The new franchise applicants have responded by promising

absolute public anonymity to those television professionals helping to make their bid. In the case of Midlands, the heavyweight group which is trying to steal the crown of Lord Grade's ATV, this means that its supporting television executives will be willing to appear in person at the headquarters to outline their plans for the new company.

But when Midlands publishes its "manifesto" for the franchise next month, the names of those executives will be carefully expunged, never to see the light of day.

The cast list of such fifth columnists is a matter of some speculation within the industry and it is not difficult to obtain "authoritative" details of those who have turned. The difficulty is discovering one "authoritative" list which matches any other.

Britain's commercial television stations are helping Italian TV groups make a few inroads into state broadcasting in Italy.

Independent Television News, which is owned by the United Kingdom companies, has just signed a contract which will suffice the competition of 16 private Italian stations against the state channel RAI.

And they need it. Since RAI's monopoly was banned by a court a few years ago, more than 620 private television stations have sprung up, broadcasting in the main at amateurish mish-mash which provides little competition for RAI.

ITN, in partnership with the American UPI agency, has been brought in to improve the viewing figures.



"Whose turn is it to say he can't afford the next round?"

When Business Diary asked last week, will A. Ross Belch step down from the helm of Scott Lithgow, British Shipbuilders' lower Clyde subsidiary?

The answer came from BS yesterday. Belch will cease to be chief executive on June 1 and remain chairman, though in a non-executive capacity, until he retires on July 31.

His successor, as we predicted, is to be Canon Parker, at present chairman and chief executive of John C. Kincaid, the Greenock engine building subsidiary of British Shipbuilders.

The redoubtable Belch has completed a long career in the shipbuilding industry and seen it run through troubled waters. He recently touched up his seventh directorship by joining the board of Associated British Engineering, which points to an active "retirement".

The new chief executive of Kincaid is to be Fergus Murdoch, at present the company's technical director. The chairman will be Leo Curran, engine building and engineering board member of BS.

The appointments are to be accompanied by a reorganization of Scott Lithgow. Its Fer-

guson Brothers subsidiary is to become an independent operation linked with Ailsa, a Clyde yard specializing in small ships.

Legal and General are about to start blowing their trumpets to launch a "Golden Years Award" for Britain's spriest pensioners.

As Europe's largest pensions firm, we have always been concerned with the welfare of the retired," L & G say. "We believe that people should be encouraged to live a full and active life after retirement."

To this end they will be producing the septuagenarian Sir John Mills to announce their new scheme next week.

I am tempted, however, to suggest that Legal and General should encourage some of their staff to live a full and active life before retirement. Their press release landed on my desk marked: "Roger Carroll, The Star," and starts, "Dear Roger..."

How much is £6,000 really worth to our oil companies, wallowing as they are, in filthy (literally) lucre? We shall soon know. Prof-

essor Donald Cameron Watt, Professor of International History at the LSE, has just looked off to the energy moguls who look like a flurry of begging letters.

They ask, quite simply, if the country would be willing to give £6,000 a year. Professor Watt points out, then, that the cost of a company car—to pay for a post-graduate student working for the LSE's master of science degree in energy, law, economics and policy.

The course is the only one of its type in the world, which explains why it falls outside the normal sources of student finance, such as the Science Research Council.

It began last October with eight students and now has three, mainly because of financing problems. Watt is looking for aid from private industry to help both United Kingdom students, who are ineligible for grant, and those from overseas, who are now faced with paying full course fees of £2,600 plus living costs.

Watt points out that the cost is tax deductible and, in the case of overseas students, he sees it as an investment of good will which could repay itself in business links in the future.

Beer-mats in darkest Herefordshire may not be what they seem. A colleague languidly picked one up the other day in a pre-paid reply card advertising jobs with Marconi Avionics. "Thinking of your future?" it asks. Knowing Herefordshire's pubs as I do, I wonder if Marconi Avionics are thinking of theirs.

David Hewson

Pittards
Very clever leather

1979 RESULTS

Dividends up 29%
Profits up 40%
Turnover up 47%

Salient points from the Statement by the Chairman, C. J. Pittard

- The results for the year, while well ahead of 1978, were not as good as expected due to circumstances beyond our control. The artificially high value of the pound weakened our competitive advantage in several markets.
- Accumulated profit and the fall in hide prices has reduced our borrowing by one third and it is expected this trend will continue.
- The directors recommended a total dividend of 1.65p. This increase we consider fully justified as dividends in contrast to wages have failed to keep up with inflation. This dividend is covered 4.3 times by profit after tax.

Activity: The Group produces the widest range of quality leathers which it sells to leading footwear, furniture, clothing, glove and accessory manufacturers in nearly 40 countries.

Copies of the 1979 Annual Report may be obtained from The Secretary, Pittard Group Limited, Sherborne Road, Yeovil BA21 5BA.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fourth TV channel's
and public service

Nicholas Baker MP
I hope you will allow me
to the letter (March 5)
Derek Bloom, chair-
man of the Fourth Channel
Party of the Incon-
sistency of British Ad-

Mr Bloom likes it
TV and the BBC are
in competition in
to examine the ratings
themselves. If their share
diminishes, then the
same fate, then the
of its arguments with
of licence fee will be
the IBA exercises
control, the commercial
all pay the piper, is
are. One has only to
to rare occasions when
real television com-
not produced the
example, the London
crisis, to appreciate
ing influence of the
fourth channel becomes
the IVT 2, similar to
an a ratings war will
worse, dire the IBA's
The emphasis will
educating programmes
demand the largest
of viewers and BBC

audiences will diminish. Quali-
tative programme standards
would be submerged in a pro-
liferation of lowest common
denominator output.

Although commercial tele-
vision has been partly respon-
sible for a rise in standards of
programme production, the
pressure of the ratings has not
mitigated in favour of increased
standards of programme
quality.

The most appropriate vehicle
for the fourth television chan-
nel is an extension of public
service broadcasting. This sys-
tem, by definition, is likely to
produce a greater proportion
of programmes which educate
and lead rather than follow
public taste.

The fourth channel is not
actually to be run by the BBC
although, of course, the con-
sumers will in the end pay for
the channel. We must, there-
fore, ensure that the safe-
guards built into the Broadcas-
ting Bill will be exercised in
such a way as to provide firstly
a vehicle for programmes pro-
duced independently of the
major network companies,
secondly a fourth channel in
every sense complementary to
ITV and finally a channel
aspiring in every other way to
the standards of public service
broadcasting.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS BAKER,
House of Commons,
April 2.

seven years industrial experi-
ence (with an average for
everyone of over 10 years). But
it is true, as he says, that
highly qualified and experi-
enced staff such as are needed
in greater numbers can no
longer be attracted by normal
academic salaries.

Finally, although Meccano
may be a great loss, newer
foreign toys offer quicker
if less robust, versatile and sat-
isfying construction and school
technology makes over where
they stop.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. FRENCH
Department of Engineering,
Bathurst,
Lancaster, LA1 4YR,
April 4.

Oil gushers
and farmers

From Sir Francis Holland
Sir, Surrey farmers are un-
willing to buy 100,000 tons
of oilseed. The Times
March 22 imagines they might
if on short oil discoveries match
to the oil at Wytch Farm.
Dorset. Farmers derive little
financial benefit from any oil
gusher wherever it may operate.
Oil and hydrocarbons have
been state property since the
Petroleum Production Act 1934
was passed. There will be no
royalties received by the
mineral or surface owners of
any site. The only "reward"
will be the sum of (a) loss of
agricultural rent for the period
of occupation, (b) compensation
for damage done to the land
that is occupied by the opera-
tions, including claims based on
injurious affection and dis-
turbance to the farming
operations.

There may well be ancillary
harm to the local community,
which is not a subject of claim
for compensation, by reason of
increased traffic to and from
the site.

Mourning crepe is the most
likely addition to farmers' caps.
Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS HOLLAND,
Land Use Consultant,
Country Landowners
Association,
16 Belgrave Square,
London SW1W 8PQ,
March 28.

Export sales set records in
both value and volume

Main points from the Statement by the Chairman, David B. Clark

Again our export sales were a record in
this, up from £5,484,000 to £6,061,000;
volume and represented over half of the
exports of glass containers from the
Kingdom.

Both our home and export sales
rose, we sold 2% more bottles than in
1978.

We decided to recommend a final
dividend of 5.4p per share making a total of
15.4p for the year as forecast.

80 we have already authorised capital
towards £22,000,000.

Fixed assets were revalued at 1st January
on the basis of net replacement value.
valuations which are not incorporated in
accounts total £22,039,000 compared
£0,048,000 shown in the balance sheet.

packaging material glass provides the
average containers which can be re-used
all packaging materials glass is the one
can most readily be recycled. We expect
these factors, together with the inherent
strength of glass containers to protect their
contents, will become increasingly important
in the 1980's and will provide opportunities
with which to reduce our operating
costs in order to achieve a more satisfactory
return on capital employed.

Costing of
building
contracts

From Mr A. G. Johnstone
Sir, One frequently hears of
large construction contracts,
particularly government ones,
which enormously exceed esti-
mated costs. Generally these
cost overruns become evident
when the contract is too far
advanced for any effective
action to be taken. Frequently
these overruns are caused by
unforeseen delays (due to
increased interest rates, labour
disputes and other problems).

Additionally, there has been
recently a certain amount of
publicity concerning the
financial strain placed upon
construction companies by
extremely slow settlement of
payment due by the Govern-
ment.

May I suggest a move that
might go some way to solving
both these problems.

(a) When a construction con-
tract is signed, the agreed pay-
ment should be placed immedi-
ately into a trustee invest-
ment account, in local govern-
ment funds, for example, or
similar sections of the money
market bearing a reasonable
rate of interest.

(b) Any interest on the
account should accrue for the
benefit of the supplier.

(c) The supplier should be
obliged to take out insurance
against any uncontrollable
factors which might delay
timely completion (weather,
raw material shortage due to
unrelated industrial disputes,
etc.).

(d) Under no circumstances
save for a change of specifica-
tion at the request of the pur-
chaser, would the supplier be
able to receive any more money
than the capital plus interest,
which has accrued in the
trustee account.

(e) Obviously, when agreeing
the final consideration, allow-
ance would be made for the
fact that this interest was
accruing.

The effect of this would be
that the supplier would be
disciplined against unforeseen
fluctuations in interest rates
and would be able to use the
balance on this account as
security against any borrowings
necessary to finance a project.
Additionally, progress pay-
ments could be made out of the
trustee account.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. JOHNSTONE,
79 Oakwood Court,
Bollington Park,
Lancaster, LA1 4YR,
March 31.

Oil gushers
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with which to reduce our operating
costs in order to achieve a more satisfactory
return on capital employed.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Prices dip as equities look for lead

Share prices failed to respond
yesterday to the higher levels
reached by Government stocks,
which were widely expected to
lift equities out of the gloom.

With many jobbers still on a
prolonged Easter break, those
left on the trading floor were
marking most prices lower, ner-
vous amid increasing wind and ten-
sion, and a report that business
confidence was at its lowest
since 1976.

But prices at the lower end
failed to attract the sought-
after buyer, and interest in
small packets of shares
in about 50,000-share parcels
on the way down.

The rise in the bullion price
following President Carter's
announcement of a break in
diplomatic relations with Iran,
coupled with the downswing the
previous night on Wall Street
and the renewed tensions in the
Middle East helped to keep
prices down. This feature was
accompanied throughout the day
as jobbers in all sectors
knocked off a few pence in the
hope of attracting buyers.

In the event, there were
small pockets of sales by few
buyers, among the institutions
Jobbers believe that the equity
market is waiting for gilts to
lead the way in the next few
days, with bank figures due to-
morrow and the Treasury re-

port on central government
borrowing requirements, ex-
pected on Friday.

The FT Index, which reached
its lowest point of 426.2, down
6.4 at 3 p.m., closed a fraction
better at 426.7, 5.9 down after
sliding slowly all day.

Stockbrokers William Chapman
of Nottingham have stopped
buying shares in the family-
controlled Leicester-based tex-
tile group Tootals. Two weeks
ago they issued a letter to some
shareholders making an offer
for the three types of voting
shares, but said last night they
had now reached the "critical"
figure "amount needed by their
named client."

Gilts had a better day, with
longs opening steady on Thurs-
day's closing prices and improv-
ing with each hour, with a good
spread of small buyers, particu-
larly fund managers who had
been away on Thursday. In the
belief that interest rates may
now have reached their peak,
longs closed 5 1/2 better, while
shorts, which also remained
firm, throughout the day, closed
finished 1 1/2 up despite a quiet
day of trading.

The leading industrial stocks
reflected the downward drift in
equities with ICI dipping 6 p

36p, Glaxo losing 4p to 244p
and Unilever dropping 5p to
396p. Bechtams at 113p was
down by 3p and Fisons was 2p
dipped by 1p to 64p but Pilk-
ington was unchanged at 205p.

Oils, which with mines was
one of the few sectors to show
any sharp changes, were hit
hard by the "Thistle Field"
closure following a pipeline
leak. Stocks with involvements
in the field dropped back, with
Tritecentral losing 12p to 274p,
Ultranam 10p to 326p and
Burmah 5p to 205p. Lasso also
went down 10p to 700p. Selbuss
was affected by adverse com-
ment on the Marathon drilling
report and shed 5p to 620p,
while the major stocks, which
were also weakened by the
Middle East problems, saw
smaller losses: BP lost 6p to
364p and Shell went down 12p
to 322p.

Seagram, the Canadian wine
and spirits group, which re-
ceived a record £1,250m bid for
its United States oil and gas in-
terests at the weekend from the
American Sun Company, saw
the price leap 7 1/2 to £251.

Mining stocks, for the other
hand, benefited from the 562
lift in the gold price and opened
at the previous night's United
States closing prices. These

were an improvement on Thurs-
day's London close. Anglo
American Gold added 5 1/2 to
573 1/2 while West Driefontein
added 5 1/2 to 565 1/2. Middle West
jumped 10p to 380p and St
Helena gained 5 1/2 to 341.

Kloof put on 2 1/2 to 328 while the
London financials were also
firm. Cons Gold added 10p to
477p and RTZ rose 8p to 373p.
De Beers D'vd showed a small
gain of 1/16 to 584. With the
improvement in the metals

Gratam Warehouses eased 2p to
74p but they are still well away
from the 81p of a week ago,
just before Capel-Cure Myers
issued their retailing circular
counselling: "Holdings should
be reduced." The broker drew
attention to growing borrowings.
But the share buying is said to
be of good quality.

prices Impala Platinum gained
15p to 273p and Rustenberg
rose 11p to 216p.

Among the few companies
which reported results yester-
day, Highland Distillers
gained 2p to 125p, as better
than expected results followed
its success in finding off a bid
from the Canadian Hiram
Walker group last year. Barton
and Sons were unchanged at
43p after reporting lower
profits but a raised dividend.

Erith, which announced record
profits, gained 7p to 121p.
Anthony Gibbs returned from
suspension to settle 2p down at
81p while bidder Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking dipped 3p to
118p.

Equity turnover for April 3
was £93,959 million (number of
bargains 26,513).

The most active stocks
according to the Exchange Tele-
graph were Shell, BP, Premier,
ICI, GEC, Barclays, Midland,
National Westminster, RTZ,
Imp Cont Gas, Turner and
Newall and BAT Industries.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int of Pla	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Barton & Sons (F)	51.2(4.3)	3.33(3.94)	10.7(13.4)	2.2(1.64)	30/5	3.6(2.56)
E. Rand Cons (F)	—	0.4(0.3)	1.2(1.55)	1.05(1.1)	30/5	1.05(1.05)
Erith & Co (F)	28.5(25.1)	1.6(1.1)	18.5(12.01)	0.8(0.6)	2/6	7.5(6.1)
Gratam Warehouses	38.2(2.7)	0.1(0.2)	1.3(4.4)	0.1(0.5)	9/6	—
Pyke (Holding) (F)	4.14(3.65)	0.01(0.05)	1.3(4.4)	—	—	—
Ronan & Boden (F)	15.0(9.97)	0.88(0.8)	15.0(9.97)	2.3(1.07)	—	2.2(1.47)
J. C. Small (F)	5.45(4.35)	0.16(0.31)	12.4(24.5)	2.0(1.1)	9/7	4.0(4.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax, and earnings are net.

Briefly

Local Authority Bonds: Interest
rate on this week's issues of
yearling bonds is 17 1/2 per cent.
Last week 17 1/2. (Last week 17 1/2
per cent at 100).

Thuragar Bank: Chairman says
annual statement that first three
months of trading very
satisfactory. The bank's growth
for remainder nevertheless, com-
pany starts off with cautious
optimism, and board is confident
that the business will continue
to expand. Notes to the
accounts refer to an ex gratia
payment of £10,000 under directors'
allowances.

East Rand Consolidated: Pre-tax
profit for 1979 £408,000 (£316,000).
EPS 2.4p (1.55p). Dividend held
at 10p (5p).

John C. Small & Partners: Turnover
for 1979 £1,458,000 (£1,315,000).
EPS 12.47p (24.5p). Dividend 5.7p
gross (5.97p).

Pyke (Holdings): Turnover for
1979 £1,458,000 (£1,315,000).
EPS 12.47p (24.5p). Dividend 5.7p
gross (5.97p).

Gold Fields: Following the
merger of meat-trader, Louis C.
Edwards, with Morgan Edwards,
which went unconditional last
month, the company's Goldfields
Foods will be left with
20.3 per cent of the ordinary
shares in the enlarged group.

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Erith raises dividend
and plans scrip

By Our Financial Staff
Shareholders in Erith & Co
are to receive a one-for-one
scrip issue, and a 16 pence
dividend rise on record profits
from the London-based builders
merger.

"Strong demand for extensions
and home improvements helped
pushed pre-tax earnings up 42
per cent to £1.65m in a turn-
over of 13 per cent ahead at
£23.5m.

The new Erith shares will not
rank for the group's gross final
dividend of 7.142p, which boosts
the total payout to 10.714p
against 9.161p last time.

Managing director Mr
Graham Davies, who was
appointed chairman last
August, said yesterday: "We
are cautious about making any

Gold Fields' profits up
by 44pc

Despite a much more subdued
gold market, the effects of
higher prices are showing
through handsomely in the
latest quarterly figures for the
South African mines in the
Gold Fields Group.

The average gold price in-
crease for the three months to
the end of March, compared
with the previous quarter, is
55 per cent, or \$634 an ounce
against \$400. Profits for the
eight months rose by 44 per cent
to £206m.

Marginal mines showed the
most spectacular increases. The
average gold price received by
Libson's shot up by 156 per
cent to about \$589 an ounce,
while that of Wafontain was
up 66 per cent to \$680. In its
first operational quarter, De-
Beers earned \$631 an ounce.

Total group revenue from
gold was £513m, compared with
£332m, while revenue including
sales for uranium, sulphuric
acid and pyrite were £527m,
an increase of 33.6 per cent.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank 17 1/2
Barclays Bank 17 1/2
BCCI Bank 17 1/2
Consolidated Crds 17 1/2
C. Hoare & Co 17 1/2
Lloyds Bank 17 1/2
London Mercantile 17 1/2
Midland Bank 17 1/2
Nat Westminster 17 1/2
Ramsay & Co 17 1/2
TSB 17 1/2
Williams and Glyn's 17 1/2

* 7 day deposit on sums of
£10,000 and under 15% over
£25,000 15% over
£25,000 15% over

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212
The Over-the-Counter Market

Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

THE TITAGHUR JUTE
FACTORY COMPANY LIMITED

Points from the Chairman's Statement accompanying the
Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1979.

In India the adverse effects of shortage of power were
far greater in 1978-79 than in 1976-77 and 1977-78. The
year's results were further affected by a 50-day general
strike of workers. Combined loss of production was
nearly 30,000 tonnes.

Results of the Group's United Kingdom operations were
the poorest since they came into the Group in 1972.

Group net loss for the year after crediting extraordinary
items of £573,702 was £193,853 and the accumulated
deficit to carry forward to 1979-80 is £2,544,284.

The Directors regret that, once again, they are unable to
recommend payment of any dividend on either the
Preference or the Ordinary Stock of the Company.

Prospects for 197

Stock Exchange Prices

Mines in demand

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began: March 24. Dealings End: April 11. Settlement Day: April 14.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BELLS

SCOTCH WHISKY

BELLS

1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-00	1598-99	1597-98	1596-97	1595-96	1594-95	1593-94	1592-93	1591-92	1590-91	1589-90	1588-89	1587-88	1586-87	1585-86	1584-85	1583-84	1582-83	1581-82	1580-81	1579-80	1578-79	1577-78	1576-77	1575-76	1574-75	1573-74	1572-73	1571-72	1570-71	1569-70	1568-69	1567-68	1566-67	1565-66	1564-65	1563-64	1562-63	1561-62	1560-61	1559-60	1558-59	1557-58	1556-57	1555-56	1554-55	1553-54	1552-53	1551-52	1550-51	1549-50	1548-49	1547-48	1546-47	1545-46	1544-45	1543-44	1542-43	1541-42	1540-41	1539-40	1538-39	1537-38	1536-37	1535-36	1534-35	1533-34	1532-33	1531-32	1530-31	1529-30	1528-29	1527-28	1526-27	1525-26	1524-25	1523-24	1522-23	1521-22	1520-21	1519-20	1518-19	1517-18	1516-17	1515-16	1514-15	1513-14	1512-13	1511-12	1510-11	1509-10	1508-09	1507-08	1506-07	1505-06	1504-05	1503-04	1502-03	1501-02	1500-01	1499-00	1498-99	1497-98	1496-97	1495-96	1494-95	1493-94	1492-93	1491-92	1490-91	1489-90	1488-89	1487-88	1486-87	1485-86	1484-85	1483-84	1482-83	1481-82	1480-81	1479-80	1478-79	1477-78	1476-77	1475-76	1474-75	1473-74	1472-73	1471-72	1470-71	1469-70	1468-69	1467-68	1466-67	1465-66	1464-65	1463-64	1462-63	1461-62	1460-61	1459-60	1458-59	1457-58	1456-57	1455-56	1454-55	1453-54	1452-53	1451-52	1450-51	1449-50	1448-49	1447-48	1446-47	1445-46	1444-45	1443-44	1442-43	1441-42	1440-41	1439-40	1438-39	1437-38	1436-37	1435-36	1434-35	1433-34	1432-33	1431-32	1430-31	1429-30	1428-29	1427-28	1426-27	1425-26	1424-25	1423-24	1422-23	1421-22	1420-21	1419-20	1418-19	1417-18	1416-17	1415-16	1414-15	1413-14	1412-13	1411-12	1410-11	1409-10	1408-09	1407-08	1406-07	1405-06	1404-05	1403-04	1402-03	1401-02	1400-01	1399-00	1398-99	1397-98	1396-97	1395-96	1394-95	1393-94	1392-93	1391-92	1390-91	1389-90	1388-89	1387-88	1386-87	1385-86	1384-85	1383-84	1382-83	1381-82	1380-81	1379-80	1378-79	1377-78	1376-77	1375-76	1374-75	1373-74	1372-73	1371-72	1370-71	1369-70	1368-69	1367-68	1366-67	1365-66	1364-65	1363-64	1362-63	1361-62	1360-61	1359-60	1358-59	1357-58	1356-57	1355-56	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Property

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is a good location
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30 on one aspect
universally popular
possession of good
uch properties rate
the market, particu-
the views are of
excellence.
The properties un-
well endowed in this
are currently for

sale, two in Cornwall. One
is Treworran, at Mawgan
Smith, near Falmouth, which
has views across adjoining
countryside. Rosemullion
Head and the open sea. The
house was built in the latter
part of the 19th century,
constructed of stone with
stone-mullioned windows.

It is a roomy house with
three reception rooms, a
study, recreation and sauna
rooms, a main bedroom,
bathroom and dressing room,
suite, two further double
and two single bedrooms,
and a separate studio suite.
There is also a three-roomed
staff wing with its own kitchen
and bathroom.

Gardens and grounds extend
to about nine acres. They
are well wooded, and are
terraced down to a small
cove with direct access to
the beach. Due to come to
auction late next month un-
less sold privately, it is
expected to make something
between £150,000 and
£200,000. The agents are
Fox and Sons of Truro.

The other Cornish property
is Trenoweth, a stone-built
house at St Ives. This one
looks across the bay to God-
very Point and the house is

designed so that all the main
rooms take advantage of the
position. Trenoweth was
built in 1931 and has two
main reception rooms, a
study, a sun room, two bed-
room/dressing room and
bathroom suites and two
further bedrooms. Gardens
cover about 14 acres and
include a garage for four
cars and a studio. A price of
over £125,000 is expected and
the sale is through Savills,
of London, and James Lan-
ham, of St Ives.

Countryside rather than
sea views are a feature of a
property called Kibberv
House at Trull, near Taun-
ton, Somerset. Here, the
location gives unusually good
views of the Blackdown Hills,
which are some three miles
away. The house has been
added to at various times, but
is now mainly rendered, with
some leaded light windows,
and part-brick construction
under a slate roof.

Here, the accommodation
comprises four reception
rooms, a main bedroom, bath-
room and dressing room,
suite, and four further bed-
rooms. There are also some
good outbuildings and in all
the gardens cover about 23



Nether Hall, Tuddenham, Suffolk, for sale at £80,000 with three quarters of an acre.

acres. A price of about
£80,000 is being asked
through Knight, Frank and
Routley. A further five acres
of land might also be avail-
able separately.

Of great interest in itself
is Kite Manor, near Ashford,
in Kent, which has a grade
two listing as being of special
architectural or historic
interest. It is thought to have
been built in the 14th cen-
tury and seems to have had
only three main alterations
since then. Notably, in Tudor
times the great hall was
divided into two chambers, a
dormer window added, and
an inglenook fireplace built,
with a date of 1578. A stair-
case was added in the 18th
century, and before the First
World War the back of the
house was enclosed. Accommodation includes

three reception rooms, a
breakfast room, four bed-
rooms and two bathrooms.
The gardens, which include
a large naturally fed pond, go
on to farmland and extend to
about 11 acres. Offers in the
region of £115,000 are being
asked through Strutt and
Parker, of Canterbury.

Well located again and
higher up the price scale is
High Trees, in Beechwood
Road, Wentworth, Surrey,
which stands in about 11
acres of its own grounds
adjacent to the golf course.
The house was built in the
1930s in the Tudor style, with
brick and tile hung walls
with areas of exposed timber-
ing, under a tiled roof.

An interesting East Ang-
lian house for sale is Nether
Hall, at Tuddenham, Suffolk,
between Newmarket and
Bury St Edmunds. It is a
mainly Jacobean manor
house dating from about 1640
and has a grade two listing
as being of special architec-
tural or historic interest.

An L-shaped house, it has
a heavy timber frame on
brick footings and a steeply
pitched peg-tiled roof re-
cently renewed. Apart from
exposed timbering, the house
is colour-washed in tradi-
tional Suffolk peach.

Features inside include
some Jacobean and Tudor
panelling and inglenook fire-
places. There are three re-
ception rooms, a breakfast
room, two bedroom and bath-
room suites and four further
bedrooms.

The house with three
quarters of an acre of land is
being offered at £80,000, but
also available are eight acres
of railled paddocks, a modern
stable block with 10 loose
boxes and a three-bedroomed
staff bungalow. The price
for the whole property is
£150,000, or £125,000 without
the bungalow. The agents are

John German Ralph Pay, of
Petersfield.

Suitable for conversion is
the former church of St Mary
Magdalene, at Writlington,
Radstock, near Bath. Condi-
tional planning permission
has been granted for conver-
sion into a dwelling, and
offers of about £12,000 are
being asked for the building
and about a quarter of an
acre land. The church was
built in 1874 to replace an
earlier structure and was
closed for service in Novem-
ber, 1976. Agents for the
Diocesan Board and Church
Commissioners are Cluttons,
of Wells.

Jackson-Stops and Staff, of
Newmarket.

Notable for its views of the
South Downs is The Mead
House, at East Harting,
Sussex, a 16th or 17th cen-
tury timber-framed house. It
was originally two cottages
and still has a staircase at
each end, but was extended
in about 1800. There are two
reception rooms, a playroom,
four bedrooms and a dress-
ing room. The price is
£95,000 and the agents are
John German Ralph Pay, of
Petersfield.

Suitable for conversion is
the former church of St Mary
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tional planning permission
has been granted for conver-
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built in 1874 to replace an
earlier structure and was
closed for service in Novem-
ber, 1976. Agents for the
Diocesan Board and Church
Commissioners are Cluttons,
of Wells.

Gerald Ely

Residential property



JOHN D. WOOD

KSHIRE-NR. PANGBOURNE

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I-NEAR WROTHAM

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COUNTRY PROPERTIES

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Strutt & Parker

13 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London W1X 8DL 01-629 7282

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Extremely competent and single minded, stylish and personable young secretary who will put responsibilities first, required by Senior Partner (36). Top skills, a knowledge of travel bookings, help with client entertaining and experience of handling staff are all essential. Flexibility in working hours (up to 40 hours weekly maximum) an advantage. Contact:

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If you want temporary work you'll find that it makes all the difference. All our consultants are trained ex-personnel officers with a wealth of experience behind them. So for your next booking, a warm welcome and top rates call:

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If your experience tells you that you can take responsibility, organise, administrate and are confident of making decisions, telephone us today at Reliance Executive.

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Small creative consultancy offers excellent opportunity to a motivated, detail-oriented P.A. to handle accounts, executive duties, liaison with clients, and shorthand/typing skills required in new position.

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Circa £5,000 p.a.

Required by rapidly expanding Publishing Company dealing with international travel magazines. Aged 25+, the successful applicant will have excellent skills and a pleasant outgoing personality as liaison with people at all levels plays an important part in this job. Equally important is the ability to organise and run an office during the course of the working day. A knowledge of European languages would be a distinct advantage. An excellent salary circa £5,000 p.a. is offered together with 3 weeks annual holiday and other company benefits.

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An interesting opportunity has arisen at The Financial Times for someone with good typing and a knowledge of shorthand (preferably with a speed of about 50 w.p.m.) to work as a typing secretary/clerical assistant. We are looking for an intelligent individual with an aptitude for figure work—an accountancy background would be an asset—and a flexible approach, who would welcome the challenge of working within a wide range of departments in our expanding newspaper. Salary £4,611 p.a., 5 weeks' holiday after completion of one year service. Season ticket loan scheme and subsidised restaurant. If you are interested please telephone Jennifer Davies on 236 9754 for an application form or write to Personnel Department, Financial Times, Brackley House, 10 Cannon Street, London, EC4A 3DF.

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Experienced personal secretary to run representative office of Merchant Bank. English mother tongue with good command of French.

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Please telephone Paris 7274303 or write to: 40 Bis Rue Boissiere, 75116 Paris

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588 7921

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In addition you will be attending client meetings, (standing in for the Account Director after you have gained the necessary experience), and following these meetings by preparing reports for both the client and the agency.

Salary is negotiable depending on ability and experience, (although this need not have been in advertising), and benefits include four weeks annual holiday and excellent working conditions.

Please apply in writing enclosing C.V. to Alastair Murray, Account Group Director, Bastable Advertising & Marketing Limited, 18 Dering Street, London W1. Telephone: 01-408 1818.

Bastable

SECRETARIES

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A Good Business Letter?

Japanese Oil Company in the City would like to hear from Secretaries who may have a particular talent for transcribing our "Japanese English" into "English English". 'A' levels if possible, 'O' level English language certainly. General Secretarial skills. Shorthand preferred. Willingness to do some overtime and operate telex machine (no previous experience required).

Salary c. £5,200 plus LVs, 4 weeks holiday. Phone:

T. FUJITA
01-638 4234

Please bring curriculum vitae to interview.

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DUBAI HILTON

The General Manager, Dubai Hilton, is seeking an efficient executive secretary. The applicant must have high shorthand speeds, and a good administration background. This post would offer living-in facilities, free meals on duty, and an excellent salary.

For further information, please call the HILTON INTERNATIONAL LONDON, PARK LANE, LONDON, W.1, on 01-629 4644.

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£5,000 pa + BONUS

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To work for a dynamic international company, rapidly expanding its international presence, we require a highly motivated and fast accurate typing ability. We would expect the applicant to be able to take some pressure in running the smooth running of the company's administrative system. The ability to speak French and experience at Financial Director Company Secretary level would be an advantage.

TELEPHONE SALES NEGOTIATOR
We are also looking for a bright, motivated person to join our sales team, processing their orders and answering their enquiries.

Please contact Mr. E. Fennell, Telefax Ltd., on 01-359 0101, or write to the Company at 10-12 Parkway Street, Islington, London, N1 0PF.

£7,000

The managing director of a large group of companies with interests ranging from cars to fashion needs a P.A./Secretary. You will need good organising skills to take control of a busy office, plan a heavy schedule and liaise with senior management. This is a demanding role, but one full of interest and variety.

Directors' Secretaries
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
Tel: 01-629 9323

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Phone Christine Lee
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428 8271

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£5,300

A small dynamic firm of economic consultants needs a responsible, motivated, and energetic individual to join the team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day administration of the firm, including the handling of a large number of enquiries, and the preparation of reports and presentations. The successful candidate will be a well organised, methodical, and able to work on own initiative. Good person.

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£5,000 + MORTGAGE

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Maximise your potential and make the most of your executive level in this major financial, responsible, and rewarding position. A good salary and benefits package is offered. Please apply to: Mr. E. Fennell, Telefax Ltd., on 01-359 0101, or write to the Company at 10-12 Parkway Street, Islington, London, N1 0PF.

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£5,500 +

Secretary required by progressive firm of estate agents. Good personality and ability to work active and friendly team. Excellent remuneration and conditions.

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Tel: 01 588 3588 or 01 588 3574
Telex 837374

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PERSONAL CHOICE



man: Investigator in Death of a Princess (ITV)



tion of the execution of the princess's lover

Thomas's film *Death of a Princess* (ITV, 8.0) is so very other that it had no need to stoop, so to speak, to make matters worse, happens to be the same 7 Times man in Belfast. Very odd. The excellence of his film lies not so much in what he found out, but in how he ends up in one cut, de sac after the other, what he discovered about the Arab race and, about himself as a non-Arab.

robably find it difficult to believe, as you watch man as the crippled war hero Harry Heegan in a Silver Tassie (BBC 2, 9.0) that it was none other than Laughton who created the role in London in a Abbey Theatre refused to stage the play. I shall to see how the director of *Wings of a Dove*, which manages the magnificent but tricky expressionist to his chanted battlefield choruses.

ing of a sacred cow: the graded musical exam. to Leonard Pearcey, who, in *Musical Now* (Radio address himself to the possibility that, when it young tyro, the ordeal by grade might actually young musicians than it creates. . . I must admit thing about the romance between Ruth Draper, erican disease and the anti-fascist poet Laura de, told in *Icarus* (Radio 4, 7.45), with Eleanor Bron or and Robert Rielly as the poet.

YMBOLS MEAN: (STEREO) *BLACK AND WHITE;

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Daville

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Too Busy to Hate; 7.05 J. S. Bach; 7.30 Drawing Conclusions. Close down at 7.55.
9.55 Ludwig: A tale for children; 10.00 Jackanory: Ronald Pickup reads from *Cabaret* and *Widow's Luck* (r); Asterix the Gaul: Episode 1 of French cartoon serial (r); 10.35 Why Don't You? How children can usually fill the holiday hours. Close down at 11.00.
12.45 pm News and weather.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Interview with the new stage Hamlet, Jonathan Pryce; an Italian comedy expert, and a high school band (with 15 drum majorettes) from America.
1.45 Heads and Tails: A story—Dog-a-Long (r).
2.15 Racing from Cheltenham: We see the 2.30, 3.05 and 3.40 races.
3.55 Play School: John Dale's story *Breakfasts with Granny*.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Frequency response; 7.05 Nutrition feeding and digestion in animals. Close down at 7.55.
10.20 Gharbar: Advice and information for Asian women. Close down at 10.45.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1.
3.55. Closedown at 11.25.
4.50 pm Open University: Genetics: 5.15 Stereochemistry—configurations; 5.40 Classical Greece: games and festivals; 6.05 Control in the Community; 6.30 Arguments on television (r).

ITV

4.20 The Space Sentinels: animated adventure series. The Space Giants (r); 4.40 Windtalk: Red deer spouting from a hot air balloon, flying above the Quantocks in Somerset; Tony Soper watches snow owls; 5.05 John Craven's *Newsround*: Junior newscast; 5.15 *Picture Palace*: comedies about an old cinema (r).
5.45 News: with Kenneth Kendall.
5.55 Nationwide: news and features.
6.55 Film: With This Ring (1978). Television film about three couples and their unswerving wedding preparations. Starring Tom Boley, Betty White, John Forsythe.
8.30 *Peter: Arthur Lowe* comedy series about a busybody. Tonight: he helps (r) a French family who are lost.
8.40 News: with Peter Woods.
9.25 The Risk Business: The movie. Why so many American film makers come to Britain, and what might happen to the British

ITV

6.55 The Master Game: Final of the chess tournament. The game is between Lofthar, a chess expert of Germany, and Walter Brown of the United States. They play for a £2,500 first prize and the Master Game Trophy.
7.25 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.35 Chronicle: Rescued from the Nile. New series. The international effort that saved the temples which were submerged by the waters of the Aswan dam. The children of Asimbel which, like the others, has now been rebuilt or dry land.
8.35 *Archer*: Double Vision. Two films—one about the unusual col-

ITV

laboration between Brian Eno, the rock musician, and Russell Mills, the artist. The second is about the jockey painter Patrick Hughes.
9.00 A Celebration of Sean O'Casey: The Silver Tree. A television production of this famous play set in Dublin during the First World War. The play is a study in class war, with Stephen Brennan, Ray McAnally, May Cluskey and Donal McCann. (See Personal Choice).
10.55 Newsnight: The news and the weekend programme. Robert Graves's poem *A Love Story* is read by Stephen Thorne. Ends at 11.40.

ITV

5.15 Struck by Lightning: Burlesque of the Frankenstein story.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! More about the trouble-prone Setback family. The theme tonight: unfair dismissal at work; 6.35 Crossroads: Wedding day for David Hunter and Barbara Brady; and an unswerving guest turn up.
7.00 This is Your Life: Eamonn Andrews biography. Not a warms-and-all portrait by any means.
7.30 Coronation Street: Ken Barlow chides his daughter about going on holiday with her boyfriend.
8.00 Death of a Princess: Painstaking, gripping, investigation into the execution of an Arabian princess and her student lover three years ago (see Personal Choice).
10.00 News.
10.30 Quincey: Tales of a pathologist (Jack Klugman); 11.30 Wheels: new series for motorists; 12.00 Barney Miller: a blizzard engulfs New York; 12.25 *Close*: Evelyn Laye reads W. H. Davies's poem *Ligure* ('What is this life if full of care...').



Pam Rhodes in Wheels (ITV, 11.30)

pered by Nick Turnbull; 4.14 Michael Bentine's *Potty Time*: new series of puppet shows which are a bit like *Mr. Bean* but with an average; 4.45 *Noah's Castle*: episode 2 of this series about a starting Britain and a father who turns his home into a huge ladder.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.45 Double Bill (3).
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week.
10.00 News.
10.05 *Carden's Question Time*.
10.30 *The Children of Dymouth*.
10.45 *Baker's Dozen*.
11.00 News.
11.05 *You and Yours*.
11.27 Just a Minute.
11.30 Wind (Vega); Damase, Telema, Berio.
12.05 pm BBCSO/Priestman: Chaves, Copland, Ginastera. 1.00 News.
1.05 Piano (Heifetz): Beethoven (op. 54), Berg (op. 1), Schumann. 2.00 Music Weekly.
2.50 BBC Welsh 50/Handley: Forster, Josephs, G. Williams. 3.00 News.
3.05 *Liz and John*.
3.15 *John's Dig*, by Hadden Rovers.
4.00 Choral Evensong.
4.45 *Story of the Bible*.
5.00 News.
5.05 *Music*.
5.15 *Music*.
5.20 *Far from a Bicycle* (2).
5.45 *Islands*; Ruth Draper.
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3.15 *Story of the Bible*.
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